THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Benj. F. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; W. J. Funk, Sec'y), 354–360 Fourth Ave., New York

VOL. XLVII., No. 2 NEW YORK, JULY 12, 1913 WHOLE NUMBER 1212

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN HOT WATER

THE CABINET MIX-UP in the Wilson Administration that has all along been looked for in one or other of its departments, that is awaited in the Cabinet of every Administration by expectant editors, makes its due and disturbing appearance in the McNab-McReynolds snarl over the postponement of the Diggs-Caminetti white-slave case and the Western Fuel cases, both in the Federal courts of California. The maxim that an Administration is "no stronger than its Cabinet," is cited by the Washington *Herald* (Ind.), which says that the Presidents who have not been "hampered or harassed" by some member of their Cabinets are the exception rather than the rule. Belknap in Grant's Cabinet, Alger in McKinley's, Paul Morton and Charles J. Bonaparte in Roosevelt's, Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, and Ballinger, of the Interior, in Taft's, stand out on *The Herald's* roll of classic examples of sources of trouble in Administration families; above the rest, Ballinger is unanimously remembered by the press as "the *millstone round the neck* of the Taft Administration," and critics as well as friends of President Wilson have a weather-eye open to see how he treats with one whom the New York *Globe* (Rep.) calls positively "another Ballinger." Certain independent and Democratic papers have no hesitation in attributing to President Wilson better judgment and greater force of will than his predecessor showed, while others are in a mood of question on this point, and some of them venture to suggest that Attorney-General McReynolds, for the good of the service, ought to step down or be put down.

Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing.

THE FIRST VICTIM

Of the critics of the Wilson Administration is Attorney-General McReynolds, who denies the charge of using the machinery of justice to delay justice.

The tangled web in which McReynolds has become involved, press reports tell us, began with his instructions to United States District Attorney McNab, of California, to continue the Diggs-Caminetti case and the Western Fuel cases until the fall. The Western Fuel cases, we are informed, "involve accusations of fraud worked upon the Federal Government only paralleled in recent years by the sugar fraud cases." In the Diggs-Caminetti case, two Californians said to be of good family, Drew Caminetti and Maury Diggs, are indicted for violation of the White Slave Act, and, it is said, public sentiment in California is so thoroughly aroused that the indicted men are afraid to leave prison. Caminetti is the son of the newly appointed Commissioner-General of Immigration, and the postponement of the Diggs-Caminetti trial was granted, according to allegation, in order to permit Caminetti, senior, to be present. Because he believed that the postponement was due to improper political influence, and because of rumors that political "pull" would save Diggs and Caminetti from ever coming to trial, District Attorney McNab resigned his office peremptorily and gave his reasons, charging Attorney-General McReynolds with "interference in the prompt prosecution of the white slave and custom fraud cases." As a result a flood of telegrams demanding Mr. McReynolds's resignation poured in on Washington, two resolutions were introduced into Congress demanding an inquiry, and a Cabinet conference was held. There followed the President's approval of Mr. McReynolds's course "very heartily and without hesitation," his order that the cases in question be prosecuted at once by specially appointed counsel, "free from any suspicion of political influence," and his acceptance of District

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. **CAUTION:** If date is not properly extended after each payment, notify publishers promptly. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent *two weeks* before the date they are to go into effect. *Both old and new addresses* must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

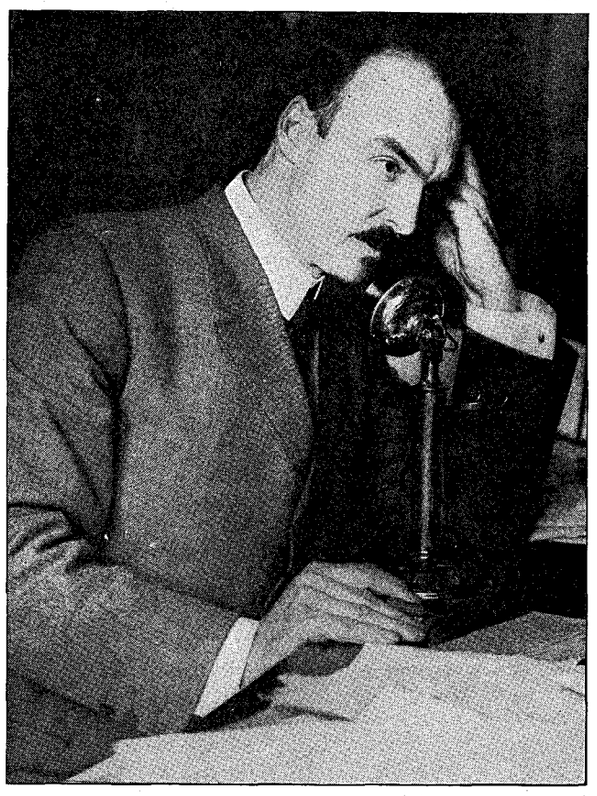
Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Attorney McNab's resignation, regretting, as he wired to McNab, that "You have given it the form of an inexcusable intimation of injustice and wrong-doing on the part of your superior."

In the Attorney-General's report to the President, explaining how the continuance of the Diggs-Caminetti case had come to be arranged, he recites that Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, had telephoned him on June 18 that if the elder Caminetti, Immigration Commissioner, left for the trial before the fall, it would cause serious embarrassment to the Department. Attorney-General McReynolds says that, "without stopping to go through his files" to refresh



DISTRICT-ATTORNEY McNAB.

The California prosecutor who accuses the Attorney-General of yielding to personal "pull" in postponing criminal cases. His resignation has been accepted with a reprimand by the President, who stands by the Attorney-General, while ordering a prompt trial of the cases.

the cases in his mind, he wired to District Attorney McNab to postpone trial, and gave his reasons. In his statement to the President, he says also that May 27 was the last time he had any occasion to think of the cases, when he wired District Attorney McNab to go ahead, until June 18, when he instructed him to hold back. Contradicting this, Mr. McNab asserts in a dispatch to the New York *Times* that as late as June 3 he had informed the Attorney-General of the elder Caminetti's repeated requests for a postponement and had told him that Caminetti himself "and this office will be subjected to the bitterest public criticism if these cases again be postponed."

That Mr. McReynolds is charged by no one with improper motives is noted by the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), which adds that he is known to be "a man of honor and integrity." Nor will those even who are keen for a partizan advantage attempt to argue that Mr. McReynolds sought to protect criminals from deserved punishment; yet *The News* maintains:

"President Wilson is right in insisting on a prompt trial of these cases. There need be no fear that they will not be prest. The Attorney-General made a mistake—an honest one, we have no doubt—and the President has corrected it. Mr. McNab, the California district attorney, was right in thinking that the cases should be promptly tried. But it looks as tho he were extremely anxious to make a case against the Administration. It will hardly do for district attorneys to resign in a huff whenever there is a difference of opinion between them and their chief."

The attempt to make this "another Ballinger case," as Republican headlines have it, is denounced by the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), which says President Wilson "has acted with the utmost promptness and has recognized immediately the very serious nature of the situation with which he has been confronted through the blundering of the Attorney-General and Secretary of Labor."

Similarly, the action of the President is considered by the New York *Evening Post* as showing "good executive faculty," and it says that more important than saving Mr. McReynolds's face is the fact that the whole situation, threatening a scandal, has been saved. "The President grasped the nettle," *The Post* concludes; "there was no Ballinger dawdling." In the view of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), District Attorney McNab, knowing his time in office was short, "thought by a sensational resignation to kill two birds with one stone—exploit himself and hit the Administration," but *The Courier-Journal* continues:

"The quick action of the President makes something more than a Roland for the Oliver of these mountebanks. The country at large has nothing to fear. Neither have the eternal verities. The culprits will be duly tried. . . . With men of sense, who control public opinion, the incident is closed."

So also the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) thinks that the incident is closed with "a happy ending" that carries a warning; and it must be admitted, *The Inter Ocean* adds, that "President Wilson has cleverly enough extricated his Administration from an unfortunate and even perilous situation." The same credit is given to the President by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which accuses the Attorney-General of "an error of judgment" only, but finds it "a serious matter in a case of this kind for one in his position." That the President has acted wisely and retrieved a bad situation, is the opinion of the Indianapolis *Star* (Ind.), while the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.) says that "at a breath President Wilson's prompt action disperses the clouds that hung ominously about the unfortunate affair." Mr. McNab has his wish and is free, *The News* continues, and his successor in the conduct of the cases will receive instructions to brook no further delay. To sum up, it would seem to be the opinion of many editors, whether Democratic, independent, or even Republican, that Attorney-General McReynolds "bungled" in the Caminetti affair and the President corrected the error openly and with dispatch.

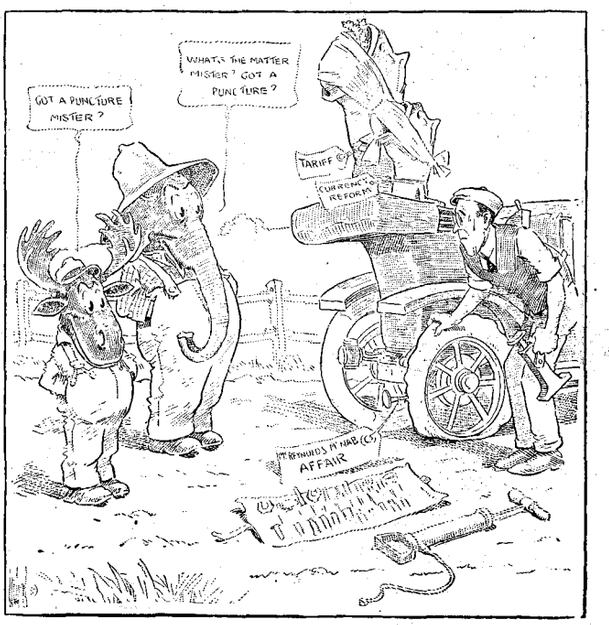
Quite contrary, however, is the viewpoint of the Albany *Journal* (Rep.), which says that in seeking to close the incident as he has done, and in other matters, President Wilson shows "a capacity for serious mistakes which is alarming in a man occupying his position." Mr. McReynolds's defense that the details of the Caminetti case were hardly fresh in his mind when, on June 18, Secretary Wilson pleaded for a postponement, is sharply assailed by editors of various political leanings since the publication of the fact that District Attorney McNab had warned him of political "pull" being used as late as June 3. Says the New York *Globe* (Ind.):

"The smashing statement of Mr. McNab, as telegraphed to the New York *Times*, clears up what doubt has lingered in regard to the action of Attorney-General McReynolds in the Sacramento cases."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), too, would like to know whether Attorney-General McReynolds is "a fitting person to be retained at the head of the Government's Department of Justice"; while the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.) calls the whole affair

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WAIT A MINUTE.
—Murphy in the San Francisco *Call*.



TIRE DOWN—WATCH THE CROWD COLLECT.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

CARTOON JIBES AT THE UNFORTUNATE.

a national scandal that requires a thorough investigation by a Congressional committee." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) calls it "the Wilson Administration's serious blunder," and the Boston *Journal* (Prog.) wonders whether McReynolds, who has been dubbed "the weakling of the Cabinet," can be saved. Other independent and Republican newspapers ponder the same question, finding that since its inception the case has come to have "a very ugly and sinister look," while the New York *World* (Dem.), without mincing matters, says that:

"The best service James C. McReynolds can now render to the Wilson Administration is to resign the office of Attorney-General of the United States. . . . Mr. McReynolds has given to the enemies of the Wilson Administration their first opening. He has proved to be the weak spot in the President's armor. As long as he remains in the office of Attorney-General the Department of Justice will be under suspicion."

On the subject of McReynolds's possible retirement, the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) observes:

"As the correspondence which preceded the resignation of District Attorney McNab has now been published, and the unjustifiable haste and bad judgment of the Attorney-General in ordering the postponement of certain trials, when he had been informed by the prosecuting officer that delay would tend to weaken the prosecution, have been revealed, it is difficult to see how the precedent established in the case of Secretary Ballinger can be ignored unless there are extenuating circumstances as yet unknown to the public."

The summary demand of the New York *World* that Mr. McReynolds resign calls forth a defense from Secretary of State Bryan in his *Commoner*. Secretary Bryan says:

"The President has examined into the facts and approved the action taken by the Attorney-General. When the public has had an opportunity to consider the entire case, the Administration's course will be sustained."

Mr. Bryan's step forward incites the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) to remark that "an extraordinary case has prompted an extraordinary defense," but it says:

"*The Commoner's* defense says nothing that was not already known and leaves the matter in no better shape than it was before. There is a growing conviction that the Administration is carrying a handicap which will become heavier."

BREAK-UP OF THE HARRIMAN SYSTEM

EMINENT AUTHORITIES to the contrary, it would still seem that corporate eggs may sometimes be unscrambled, and also rescrambled. For the final decree, on June 30, dissolving the twelve-year-old Harriman merger of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific roads, satisfies equally the Federal Department of Justice, the railroad attorneys and officials, and most newspaper commentators. Furthermore, this final act of dissolution is looked upon by some as a first act in the formation of a new combination. The plan, finally adopted after many propositions and suggestions, proposes, according to the dispatches, "that the Union Pacific shall exchange $38,000,000 of its $126,000,000 holdings in the Southern Pacific for the Pennsylvania Railroad's entire holdings in the Baltimore and Ohio" (valued at $2,000,000), "and that the remaining $88,000,000 shall be sold to the general public through the Central Trust Company of New York." This means, according to the Washington *Times*, that "two transcontinental systems will emerge, in place of two alliances of powerful parallel systems, one in the East and the other in the West." Tho the New York *Journal of Commerce* sees at present no special reason why the Union Pacific should acquire a large interest in the Baltimore and Ohio, it says that the holdings now acquired

"may become the basis of a connection from the Atlantic coast with the lines to the Pacific coast. Something similar might be said of the Pennsylvania acquiring a substantial interest in the Southern Pacific, and already there has been talk of its obtaining control of the Louisville and Nashville, which would connect its present lines with the Southern Pacific at New Orleans. These possibilities involve no question of unlawful combination under the present law."

Here the Springfield *Republican* likewise sees the elements of two coast-to-coast systems, which, it observes, "would not be repugnant to the Antitrust Law or to the antimonopoly sentiment of the country."

As for the $88,000,000 of Southern Pacific stock to be put on the market, it is explained in the news columns of the New York *Journal of Commerce* that—

"No present stockholder in the Union Pacific, continuing as such, may buy any of the Southern Pacific stock so sold, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Copyrighted, 1913, by Henry Barrett Chamberlain.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE.
—French in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

GETTING IT IN SAFE HANDS.
—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun.*

CURRENCY MYSTERIES ELUCIDATED PICTORIALLY.

each purchaser will be obliged to make affidavit that he is not acting in concert or agreement with any one else buying Southern Pacific to secure a new control for the Union Pacific.

"The transaction would begin on November 1, 1913, and if not complete by January 1, 1916, the court would direct the disposition of any Southern Pacific stock remaining untaken. The Government expressly stipulates that, should any illegal conditions arise from the exchange of Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio stock, either under existing law or future legislation, or future interpretation by the courts of present statutes, the Government would have the right 'freely to assail' the arrangement."

The exchange of stock between the Union Pacific and the Pennsylvania, says Attorney-General McReynolds, goes far to separate the Pacific roads, "remedies a highly objectionable condition," by divesting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of a large amount of the capital stock of an active competitor, and, he adds, "so far as I am able to ascertain, such exchange would not result in creating any new combination in restraint of trade nor any other condition in violation of existing law." The provisions for disposing of the remainder of the Union Pacific's Southern Pacific holdings seem to the Attorney-General

"well designed to bring about a distribution of the shares of the Southern Pacific Company unlawfully acquired and controlled by the Union Pacific Railroad among persons not stockholders of the latter and thus effectually dissolve the unlawful combination. If they unexpectedly fail, the disposition of the stock will remain subject to the further order of the court."

As to what the Union Pacific will eventually do with the capital obtained by the sale of its Southern Pacific stock, the New York *Evening Post* finds it "interesting to observe that the Attorney-General has announced his purpose of entering suit to force the Southern Pacific itself to relinquish the Central Pacific property, as a parallel line, continued ownership of which is in restraint of trade." And the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks that—

"There remains now the problem of accomplishing the legitimate and desirable object of the original Harriman merger, by detaching the Central Pacific from the Southern Pacific control and attaching it to the Union Pacific, giving the latter a through line of its own from Omaha to San Francisco. This is desirable on all accounts, for shippers and the public as well as investors in the railroad."

A FREE-GUN POLICY FOR MEXICO

THE INDECISION of President Wilson in hitting upon a Mexican policy that will aid in restoring order is causing much distress among the Republican editors, who fear he is a sad failure, but it has roused the generous help of a Republican Senator, who thinks the proper thing would be to let down the bars and permit the free and unlimited exportation of guns and explosives into the land of Huerta. This would be a real policy of neutrality, in his view, as it would give one side just as good a chance at the guns as the other. The dispatches say that nearly all the custom-houses along our southwestern border are in the hands of the rebels, so they would have first chance at the weapons, perhaps, but the Senator lays no stress upon this point, tho the Huerta Government accused him of being a rebel sympathizer. The Wilson policy so far upholds the Taft plan of non-intervention and non-importation of arms, and Chairman Bacon, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, thought to be voicing the Administration's attitude, strongly upholds this let-alone policy, which includes the withholding of official recognition from the Huerta Government. Mexico, he believes, can settle her own problems.

But to the end that the settlement of affairs by Mexicans may come soon and be decisive, and to the further end that the United States should appear neutral in the struggle between the Mexican factions, Senator Fall (Rep., N. M.) would allow the combatants freely to import arms and ammunition across the Rio Grande. This Senator, who knows Mexico well, therefore urged the Senate to rescind the resolution which empowered President Taft to prohibit the exportation of arms. Mr. Fall attacked this "farcical and suicidal" policy as a reversal of the established policy of our Government. President Taft's proclamation has, according to a New York *World* summary of this speech, "already cost eighty American lives and many millions of dollars' worth of property belonging to Americans, and it has caused citizens of this country to be hated and despised by Mexicans, who have heaped all sorts of indignities upon them."

But there are observant newspaper writers who fail to see how Mr. Fall's plan would establish a more effective neutrality than that now existing, while from Mexico City came prompt declarations that the Senator spoke as an enemy of the Huerta régime

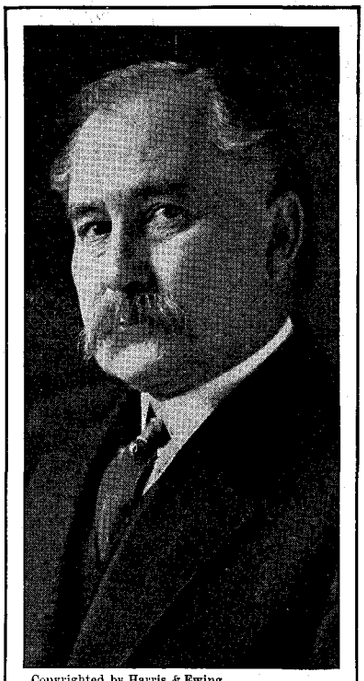
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and a fomenter of, and contributor to, insurrection. The New York *Evening Post*, tho able to sympathize with Senator Fall's attitude, sees danger in the policy he suggests:

"To allow the free importation of arms into Mexico is, of course, to favor the insurgents against Huerta, and Senator Fall removes all doubts on that point when he speaks of the provisional President of Mexico as 'a treacherous assassin.' It was the complaint of the faction now in power in Mexico that the restriction on the importation of arms was directed against them when they were in the field against Madero. This charge that the United States is openly taking sides would be confirmed if, now that the Maderistas are in opposition, the rule should be changed in their favor. The present Mexican Government would not be slow in making this point to the peril of American lives and property in Mexico."

The Senate Committee which investigated the charges of the use of American money in Mexican revolts has not as yet reported, tho Senator Fall, a member of it, says he became thoroughly convinced that no American corporation or individual furnished any funds for the Madero revolution.

Senator Fall's denunciation of Huerta, his demand for the free importation of arms, and his declaration that no American had spent money on the Mexican uprisings, produced a sensation in Mexico City, according to press reports. The charge was at once made that "a United States Senator from a Southwestern State," owning property in Mexico—later Senator Fall was mentioned by name—had contributed large amounts and had been personally implicated. Reference was made to a photograph of a check for about $200,000, signed by the Senator and made payable to an agent of the revolutionists. It was also asserted, according to a New York *Times* dispatch, "that he was instrumental in procuring shipments of dynamite to mines, which shipments were confiscated by the Mexican rebels." This is "all rot," exclaims Senator Fall, but General Felix Diaz declares that evidence against the Senator exists in the Mexican Foreign Office, and that he will help to get it published. For he considers "an exposé of Senator Fall important to Mexico." In reply Senator Fall says:



Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing.

HE WOULD SEND MEXICO MORE GUNS.

Senator Fall thinks that is the way to bring matters to a swift and decisive conclusion in the troubled republic.

"No such evidence exists, unless it was manufactured, and those who are responsible for Madero's death, in my opinion, are perfectly capable of manufacturing evidence to assassinate a man's character. The facts now in the hands of the public as to my activity in attempting to procure lifting of the embargo are the facts which I myself have made public in at least three speeches in the United States Senate, and in one made before the Mexican Society of New York. . . . . .

"The whole trouble is that I know the Mexican people, that I am thoroughly in sympathy with the great masses of the Mexican people, and that I am not in sympathy with traitors nor assassins of any race. Huerta and his associates know these facts, and they fear my statements concerning them, and are driven to desperation when they threaten any exposé of myself or my acts.

"Mr. Huerta, in my opinion, will never restore order in Mexico, because no man of his class will ever have the confidence, not only of the mass of the people, but of his own associates, including Felix Diaz."

Capt. Sherburne G. Hopkins, a Washington lawyer, who was legal adviser for Madero, and who corresponded with him for the period of the Orozco revolution, declares himself "absolutely certain" that Senator Fall "never contributed any funds toward promoting the Orozco revolution."

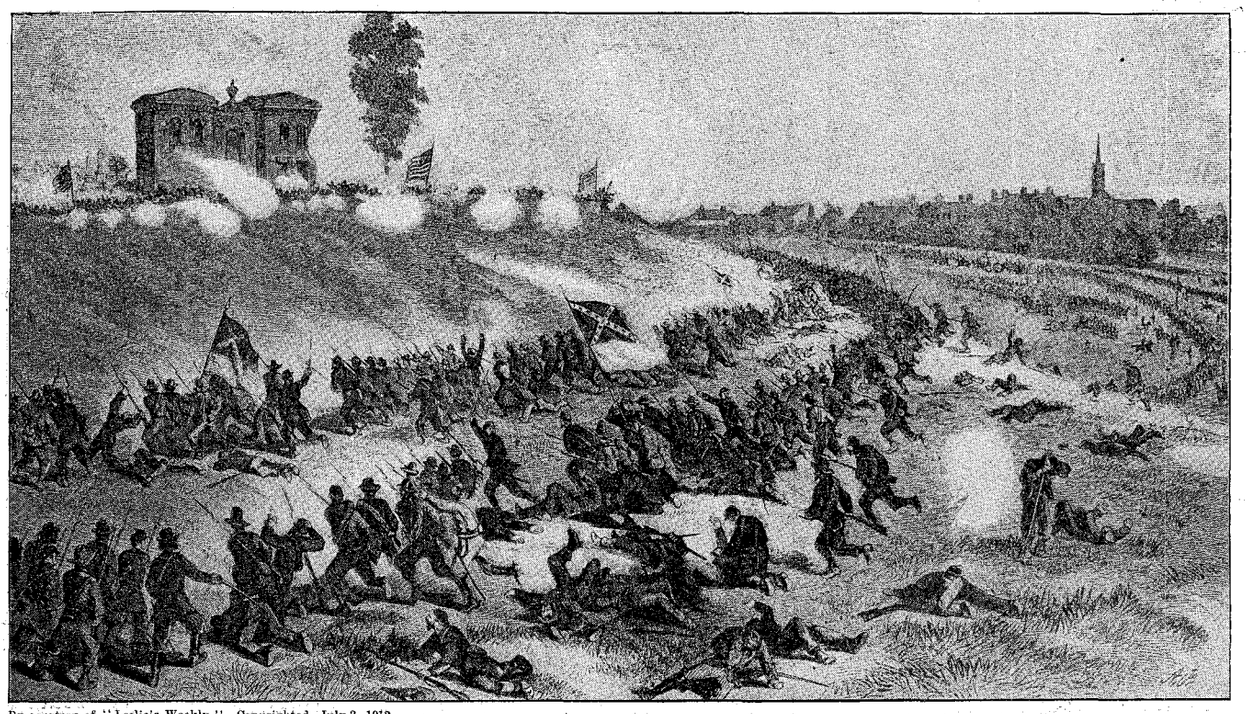
SMOKING OUT THE "INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT"

THE MARVELOUS CONFESSIONS of Colonel Mulhall, implicating the National Association of Manufacturers, and the dumfounding revelations of Lamar, implicating nearly everybody else, added to the sugar lobby exposé, fully sustain the President's allegation of the existence of "an insidious lobby," thinks the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. And the press pretty generally agree that the President either knew whereof he spoke or builded better than he knew. And more is expected to come, for all onlookers, editors radical and conservative, alleged lobbyists, and accused legislators, leaders of opinion within Congress and without, unite in declaring that all these charges must be thoroughly sifted, and the investigation carried on to the bitter end, even tho it take all summer and go on into the next session of Congress. Such, says Chairman Overman, is the intention of the Senate Lobby Committee, and the House has started an inquiry of its own into charges affecting its members. When it is over, says one Washington correspondent, "lobbying in the old sense" will have "been made henceforth impossible in Washington." "At one stroke," says the Indianapolis *News*, "the President of the United States has banished this infamous brood from the capital of the nation." Others, like the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, less optimistic or more cautious, think that while "the heat and glare of the searchlight thrown upon this particular lobby should blast it utterly," yet "pernicious and corrupt lobbies will still exist at Washington and still seek to defeat the welfare of the country." For human wisdom, declares the Richmond daily, "has not been great enough to devise a means through which lobbies and lobbyists can be eradicated permanently."

Col. Martin M. Mulhall's story, which appeared in the Chicago *Tribune* and the New York *World*, and for which he is said to have received $10,000, filled page after page in successive issues of these papers, and is backed up by some 20,000 letters, telegrams, and receipts. The statement, which the New York *Sun* calls "an astounding pattern of bribery and deception, of hypocrisy and betrayal, of spying and lying," was issued, according to Colonel Mulhall, because of a patriotic desire to serve the public. It contains such a mass of detail that it can not be quoted here. The reader may gain some idea of its contents from the following condensation of the facts, which *The World* and *The Tribune* declare to be established by the narrative and correspondence:

The National Association of Manufacturers, with a membership of 225 organizations, embracing 4,000 individuals, is accused of having played secretly for more than ten years an important part in promoting tariff, labor, and general business legislation favorable to its own interest; is charged with keeping a lobby at Washington to defeat hostile legislation, and with always seeking and often obtaining control of the Senate and House Committees on Labor and the Judiciary; it "was solely responsible for the creation of the Tariff Commission during the Taft Administration, the object of the association being to forestall revision of the then existing tariff." Nine former Congressmen and a former chief of pages in the House of Representatives are named as having "received financial reward for services rendered or for political purposes from the National

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



By courtesy of "Leslie's Weekly." Copyrighted, July 3, 1913.

GETTYSBURG: JULY, 1863—PICKETT'S CHARGE.

Association of Manufacturers while in office." A long list, containing the names of ex-President Taft, Vice-President Sherman, ex-Speaker Cannon, and many former and present members of both Houses, is given as showing the "men whom the lobbyists of this association had no difficulty in reaching and influencing for business, political, or sympathetic reasons during recent years." A lobby staff of seventeen is named, including Colonel Mulhall and former Presidents Van Cleave and Kirby, of the National Association of Manufacturers. The association, through its agents, successfully conducted a strike-breaking campaign, we read, using spies to corrupt minor labor leaders, and depending upon the cooperation of politicians in both parties. The N. A. M., it is further charged, conducted a relentless warfare against public officials and labor leaders who opposed its plans, financed the campaigns of candidates against them, and sought to retire them from Congress, and it had a black list which included a number of names prominent in public life and in labor circles. The final statement is made that "Colonel Mulhall has personal knowledge and accounts to show that during his lobby, political, and strike-breaking work for the N. A. M. he paid out to accomplish the purposes of that organization a sum approximating $200,000, all of which was supplied to him by officials of the association."

The Mulhall narrative includes the story of an attempt to bribe President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, which statements made by Mr. Gompers "tend to confirm," according to one Washington dispatch.

Many of the stories of Mulhall's political dealing have been denied in part or in toto, by those said to have taken part in them. Others have been partially confirmed. Most of Colonel Mulhall's statements are categorically denied by high N. A. M. officials, and the others are characterized as belonging to that dangerous class of falsehoods which possess elements of truth. Colonel Mulhall is himself attacked as a revengeful discharged employee of character none too good. President Pope, of the association, admits that there has been much legitimate political activity on the part of the association, but no other. He says that this body has opposed only "the most flagrant and partizan species" of labor legislation, that it has never directly or indirectly proposed a measure of any kind in Congress, and that its only tariff activity has been in behalf of a tariff commission.

Public opinion, believes the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, "is likely to be skeptical of the complete accuracy of the Mulhall story." Nor would the Rochester *Post-Express* have us take too seriously this "highly imaginative and thrilling literary effort," which "is the most ambitious attempt yet made, to blacken by innuendo half the men of eminence in the country." Yet the Newark *News*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Chicago *Record-Herald*, and Washington *Times*, while admitting that the charges against men of good reputation are not to be accepted solely on Mulhall's word, and that much of the detail can not be believed, are of the opinion that "the general truth of the exposure is not to be questioned," in the face of the documents presented, and in the face of outside facts which give a "color of reasonableness" to parts of the narrative.

Turning to the testimony before the Senate Committee confirming the charges made by Chairman Lovett, of the Union Pacific, and mentioned in our issue of last week, we find its main points summed up in a Washington press dispatch:

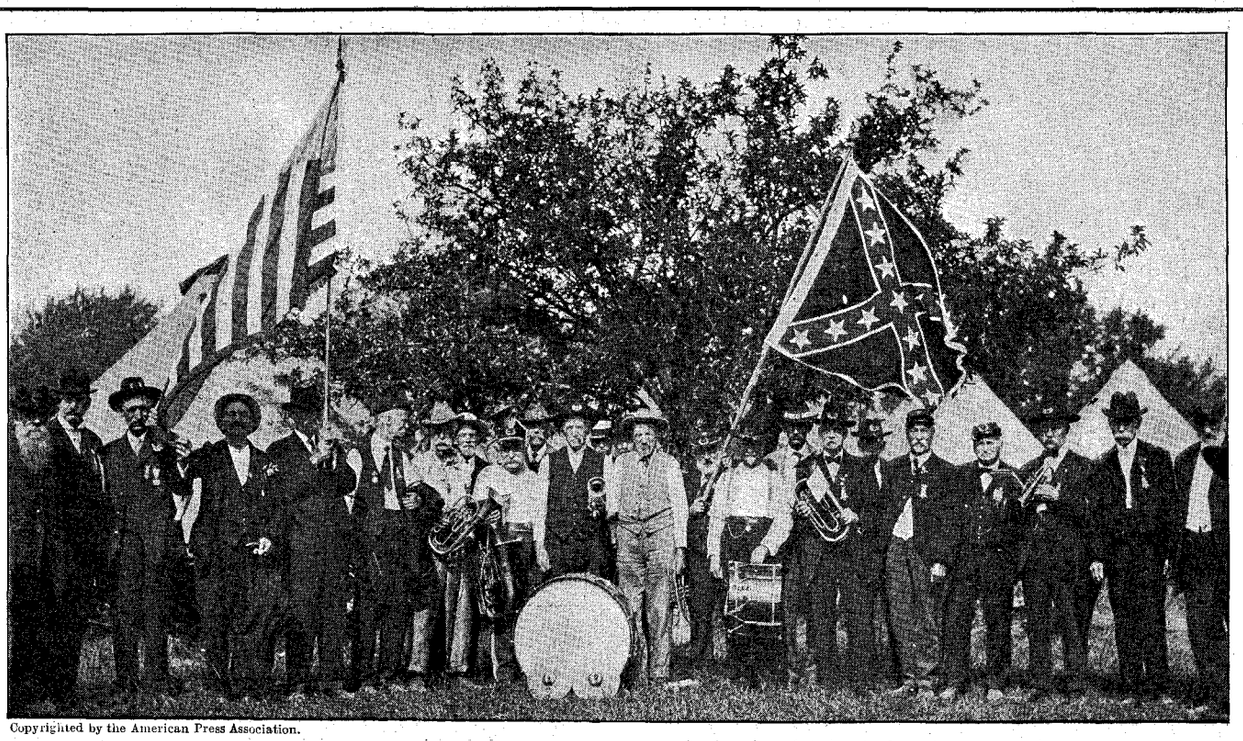
"David Lamar, Wall Street operator and one-time confidante of Russell Sage, James R. Keene, and other financiers, amazed the Senate lobby investigating committee to-day by testifying in a frank and smiling manner that it was he who impersonated Representatives Palmer and Riordan in telephone conversations with Lewis Cass Ledyard, Paul D. Cravath, Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific board, and other prominent financiers, telling them that Edward Lauterbach, a New York lawyer, could do great things for them in Washington.

"Lamar also astonished the committee by making a detailed charge that the Union Pacific Railroad's books had been forged in 1901 on an item covering $82,000,000, and that, as one result, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the late E. H. Harriman, had laid the foundations of gigantic fortunes.

"When Lamar had finished, Paul D. Cravath, of counsel for the Union Pacific, put in a prepared statement to the committee asserting that Lamar's charge concerning the $82,000,000 was part of a bear campaign to depress Union Pacific stock, of which the railroad's officials have had knowledge for several days."

Whither does all this tend? The New York *Sun's* answer is that "Washington seems to be headed now straight toward a lobby investigation which will lay bare all the workings of the underground system at the national capital for the last ten

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Copyrighted by the American Press Association.

GETTYSBURG: JULY, 1913.

years." And the New York *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent looks still further ahead:

"No matter what comes of the investigation directly, one thing is certain—lobbying, in the old sense, has been made henceforth impossible in Washington. When President Wilson, on May 26, made his first memorable declaration on the subject, he had probably no foresight of the extent to which his words would be effective. He has destroyed an ancient industry, and smoked out of corners a horde of vermin, little and large. Some one here to-day likened the process now going on to the washing of a dog. 'The fleas are entirely opposed to it,' he said. 'The dog does not like it much, either, but will be more comfortable himself afterward, and immeasurably more agreeable as a member of the family.'"

GETTYSBURG'S LAST BIG REUNION

NO OTHER REUNION of the men who fought at Gettysburg is expected by editorial observers to approach remotely the one of last week, for most of the veterans are nearing an age that forbids such exertions, so the gathering thus takes on a national importance. Indeed, the handclasp of former foes on the very ground where they sought one another's lives is regarded as a lesson in patriotism of the highest sort that is well worth all the exertion and sacrifice of the aged survivors. Many writers are content to reflect on the deep feelings roused by the celebration and the deeper meaning underlying these feelings. They look back on the bitterness of the past, "wiped out by a flow of new sentiments," as the Detroit *Free Press* says, reminding us that to-day "from Michigan to Alabama the soldiers of fifty years ago embody for us others the disappearance of the old and the full birth of the new." It is long that we have been talking about the healing of the scars of war, we are reminded, but the present gathering at Gettysburg was needed to seal up finally the book of the past. Other commentators live over again the strategy of the battle in maps and books, study the causes that brought it about just in the particular manner of its beginning and ending, while at the same time they emphasize the vast consequence of its result and the responsibilities bequeathed to us of to-day. In the preparations for the reunion somewhere the rumor started that no battle-flags would be permitted to be displayed, but the Union veterans were the first to insist that the Confederate flags should again feel the air they knew fifty years ago; and the Charleston *News and Courier* remarks:

"This is as it should be. . . . It was hard to see how the display of the shot-torn colors could lead to discord of any sort, and it was difficult to understand why those in charge of the Gettysburg celebration should have deemed it proper that only the Stars and Stripes should float above the field on which the Stars and Bars also won undying glory. Without the presence of the South's banner, the celebration of the anniversary could not have been complete; and no matter how void of offense the motives back of such a request might have been, many Southern veterans could not have helped resenting it if they were asked to leave their colors at home."

The risk incurred by the veterans, considering their age, in making the journey to Gettysburg in the most heated term of the year, which was feared from the start, has been witnessed to in the prostration of many and even in the death of several. How this risk was envisaged by a thorough soldier may be read in the statement of a man 70 years old, reported in the New York *Evening Post*. His wife exprest her concern for him and he told her:

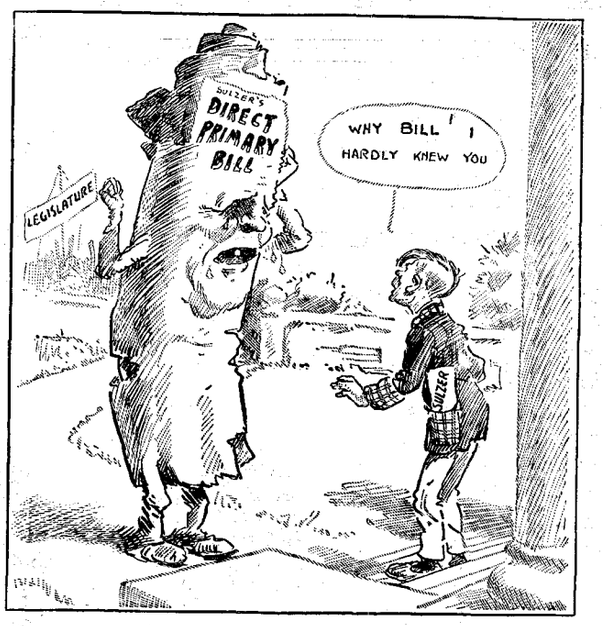
"This is most likely the last chance I'll have to do anything for the Union, and I'd like to do it fifty years from the time the Union was saved. It's going to mean something to all the younger generation to have us old fellows get together and show there isn't any hard feeling. It will take away the last excuse for the young people to cherish any sectional hatred It's a duty we owe the country, about the last we can fill, most of us, and I figure out I ought to do it."

An idea of the terrible mortality on the same field when the actual battle was on is conveyed vividly in the reminder of the Chicago *Journal* that—

"In fifteen minutes the First Minnesota lost 215 men killed and wounded out of 262. The Twenty-sixth North Carolina went in July 1 with 800 men, and came out July 3 with eighty still fit for service, and a captain in command. He was the only captain left in the regiment. The Twenty-fourth Michigan lost seven color-bearers the first day; the North Carolina regiment

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"AND A SMILE ON THE FACE OF THE TIGER."
—Bowers in the Newark *News*.



"THOSE NAUGHTY BOYS!"
—Brinkerhoff in the New York *Evening Sun*.

END OF THE FIRST ROUND AT ALBANY.

noted above lost eleven. The 'Iron Brigade' fought till it was almost annihilated, and the Confederate chieftain who drove those heroes back at last admiringly reports that their dead marked the line of battle as accurately as if on dress parade."

Technically, as the Chicago *Tribune* notes, Gettysburg was a drawn battle, altho really a Union victory because Lee was forced to retreat. Until then Lee had been on the aggressive, but Gettysburg "marked his last attempt in that respect, and this was the last considerable invasion of Union soil." The Milwaukee *Sentinel* recalls that Lee's last hope of success departed at Gettysburg, altho the war continued for nearly two years longer. The press in general observe anew the historic fact of Lee's commanding stature of generalship, and the New York *Tribune* says of the invasion of Pennsylvania:

"It was a venture of reasoned daring. Lee's generalship had been rewarded with many striking military successes. . . . He lost not through mistakes of strategy or tactics, but solely because the Army of the Potomac had at last found a leader who knew how to employ its strength and who gave it its first real chance to demonstrate its equality in endurance and heroism with the splendid Army of Northern Virginia."

In a sense the Baltimore *Sun* asks us to consider that the "Gettysburg battle is not over." As a united nation we face the same principle involved then, for we are "the trustees of popular liberty for the whole world," and *The Sun* adds that—

"The Englishman, no less than the Chinaman, can trace a certain measure of encouragement and inspiration to the fact that this nation did have 'a new birth of freedom' at Gettysburg, and that 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people' did not 'perish from the earth.'"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE polish is getting a bit scarred on the Wilson Cabinet.—*Boston Herald.*

MR. BRYAN refuses to throw stones at the Glass Currency Bill.—*Chicago Post.*

A PERSONAL canvass of the House regarding the currency situation shows little or no change.—*Washington Post.*

MAYBE the Administration will compromise by recommending Mr. McNab for a Carnegie medal.—*New York Tribune.*

ANYBODY who wants that Nobel peace prize for 1913 had better watch the performances of Mr. Bryan.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

NO doubt, the archdeacon who scaled Mount McKinley will be considered a high churchman hereafter.—*Macon Telegraph.*

SOME railroads are run on the block system and some others apparently on the blockhead system.—*Philadelphia North American.*

TO err is human, and President Wilson and the members of his Cabinet are furnishing proof that they are very human.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

POSSIBLY President Wilson has a great scheme to improve American literature by giving the present novelists other employment.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE Senator is in hard lines when he can not vote either for or against free sugar without incurring the charge that he is serving a Sugar Trust.—*Kansas City Journal.*

SIR JAMES M. BARRIE is coming to this country in the fall, but not, as we understand it, for the purpose of flaunting his new title in the jealous face of Mr. Perkins.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

ONE of Indiana's novelists has declined appointment as minister to Portugal. Is it because his novels have not been translated into Portuguese—or because they have?—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

ARCHDEACON STUCK wasn't.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

WALL STREET will get to be known as Easy Street.—*New York Tribune.*

CALIFORNIA is certainly keeping this Administration busy.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT says that too few men vote. He ought to know.—*Boston Transcript.*

Is there no diplomatic post sufficiently robustious for Jack London?—*Washington Herald.*

THE income tax removes the tariff on babies. Have you a little exemption in your home?—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE Pennsylvania Senate has adopted the lilac as the State flower. Why this slight to the Penrose?—*Boston Transcript.*

OUR cable dispatches indicate that the celebration of the Kaiser's anniversary in Paris passed off quietly.—*Columbia State.*

PRESIDENT WILSON to Attorney-General McReynolds: "I heartily approve your course, and I shall at once reverse it."—*Boston Herald.*

ATTORNEY MCNAB seems to think that there has been some insidious lobbying against the interests of justice.—*Detroit Free Press.*

NO suffragette, enthusiastic as she may be, is ever likely to rush onto a race track and try to grab a sixty horse-power automobile by its radiator.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ARCHDEACON STUCK may have been the first man to ascend the highest peak of Mount McKinley, but Dr. Cook was the first to tell about it.—*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union.*

IF the suffragettes who are stopping racehorses really wish to convince the world of their bravery let one of them halt a cow which is determined to get somewhere.—*New York Commercial.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT

GERMANY'S "PEACE LORD"

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS of power as German Emperor, William II. appears to have convinced his editorial critics that he is not the "war lord," not the Bourbon who forgets nothing and learns nothing, but a true Hohenzollern, some even say a true Englishman, who always profits by experience. For some time after his dismissal of Bismarck, he seemed to the world to illustrate Tenniel's "Dropping the Pilot," and to have lost his guide, philosopher, and friend. William II. was looked upon as a sort of bull in the European china-shop. His speeches, his actions, his epigrammatic sallies, were interpreted by the European press as so many arrogant and aggravating menaces to peace. He built a German Navy, and the British Admiralty trembled with alarm; he fostered German industrialism till he was pictured as a drummer, and German competition actually surmounted the tariff barrier of this country. All the great cities of Germany, Cologne, Frankfort, Munich, Dresden, and Hamburg, have been practically rebuilt during his reign, and Berlin, the Berlin of William I., has completely changed its appearance and character. He has snatched from Britain the hegemony of the Mediterranean and almost forced her to dismantle her colonial naval arsenals in order to protect the North Sea. Such is a summary of the facts which German, Austrian, French, and English papers are emphasizing on this opening of the Jubilee Year. It is his "faith and imagination which have given Germany her great Navy and her broad 'place in the sun,'" says the London *Times*. "We unfeignedly admire that proud achievement. It is the work of a man." But in spite of his vast Army and his growing Navy, William II. is no longer "the war lord" of his early days. He is the advocate and promoter of peace, for, says the great London daily:

WILLIAM II. AS FREDERICK THE GREAT.

"His wish to go down in history as 'the Peace Emperor' is, with certain reservations, perfectly sincere. He has rattled the saber, appeared in shining armor, and shaken the mailed fist; but he has never drawn the sword or done the last act which would have forced others to draw it. His homage to peace is no mere lip-service. It comes from a deep and real sense of the awful responsibility to Heaven and to man which weighs upon the author of an unjust war. . . . His admission that the balance of power between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente is a bulwark of the world's peace proves that he has the true Hohenzollern gift of learning from experience."

This opinion is echoed by the London *Daily Chronicle* in the following words:

"The Kaiser has often been misunderstood in this country, and is still understood imperfectly; but the personal impression left on most of our minds by his twenty-five years' reign is one of an energy, a virility, a concentration on large ends, which appeal to our national sympathies. We have, too, tho slowly, come to recognize better the deeper currents of the Kaiser's policy; to see that, tho he has rattled the saber, he has never drawn it; tho he has preached armaments, he has preserved peace; tho he has impelled his countrymen along a path of colonial and naval expansion, it has not been his personal fault if a phase of rivalry and antagonism between Britain and Germany was the first (tho not, we think, a final or lasting) consequence."

The London *Morning Post* relates the following incident of the jubilee celebration as illustrating this view of the Kaiser's policy:

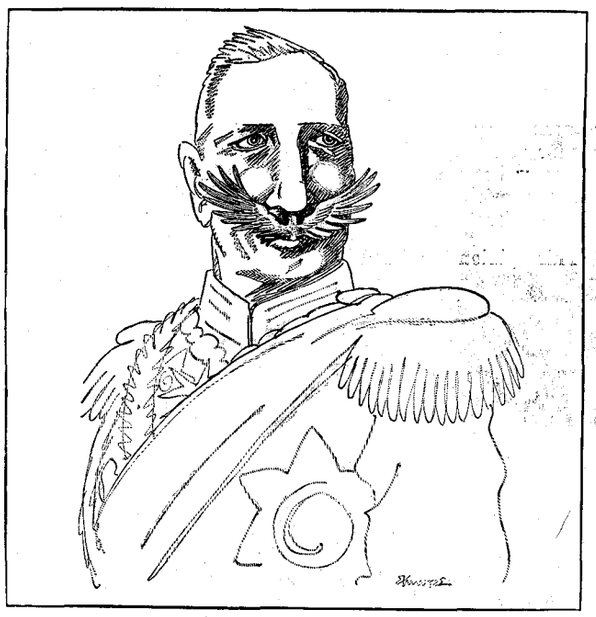
"The Emperor's speeches used to have the clarion-ring of silver. Yesterday came a golden utterance. One of those who offered congratulations referred with much satisfaction to his Majesty's twenty-five years of peace. The Emperor is reported to have replied, Why not another twenty-five? The whole world says Amen!"

The acclamations of the leading Paris dailies, too, ring with the tone of homage to William II. as a preserver of European peace, and the eminent journalist Charles Bonnefon's utterance in the *Figaro* may be taken as characteristic of the higher French journalism. He says:

"On two occasions of critical significance has the Emperor courageously plied his oars in stemming the current of popular fury, sailed out the tempest, and faced the overwhelming opinion

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the country. He has stood alone amid scheming or hesitating ministers, amid hostile courtiers, while his generals stamped their feet with impatience. He has braved universal unpopularity in order to maintain the peace of Europe. . . . At this moment the whole of Germany hails as a peaceful hero the monarch who could defeat the attacks of his adversaries and force



GERMANY'S "PEACE LORD."

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

his enemies to respect him by the high moral quality of his character."

What the Germans themselves think of their "peace lord" is best exprest in the words of Prof. D. Lorentsen, at the Hamburg celebration. We find it reported by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, formerly Bismarck's personal organ. The professor, after enunciating all that the Kaiser has done for Germany as outlined above, adds:

"All these things could have been achieved only under the favoring hand of peace—yes, of the peace which the Kaiser has so well maintained in the most difficult circumstances, so that the first men of America, two of them ex-Presidents of the Republic, have spoken of him, in a great New York paper, as the greatest individual power of the present age in maintaining the world's peace, so that even our enemies owe him a debt of gratitude and homage. The foreign world give him the title of the 'Peace Bringer.' And still he is in the highest sense a soldier. We scarcely ever see him except in military uniform. He illustrates in person the motto: 'If you wish peace, arm for war.'"

The Vienna papers join the chorus in magnifying the "Bringer of Peace," and the *Fremden-Blatt*, organ of the Austrian Foreign Office, remarks:

"Should we wish to describe the personal characteristics of Kaiser William, we must, in the first place, point out his unmistakable military predilections. In his tireless energy, in his persistency of will, in his exalted sense of duty, in his altruistic regard for the common weal, lies the readiness to submit to heroic self-sacrifice if thereby the best interests of the people of the realm may be subserved. To these qualities must be added his unfaltering recognition of the importance both to the state and its people of armed strength and the preeminent potency of a strong army and fleet to safeguard the position and safety of the whole Empire and its dependencies and to promote their uninterrupted development in political, economic, and educational advancement. And certainly such a soldier is likely to be the truest and most practical guardian of peace; for no one can then despise him as if it were through a sense of weakness that he wishes for and promotes the peace of nations. Such a soldier has Kaiser William shown himself to be during the five-and-twenty years in which he has so far been a ruler."

Of course the *Vorwärts* (Berlin) "is angry and will not come in" like the Elder Brother in the parable, when "he heard the music and dancing." In one article we read,

"We refuse to join your festival.

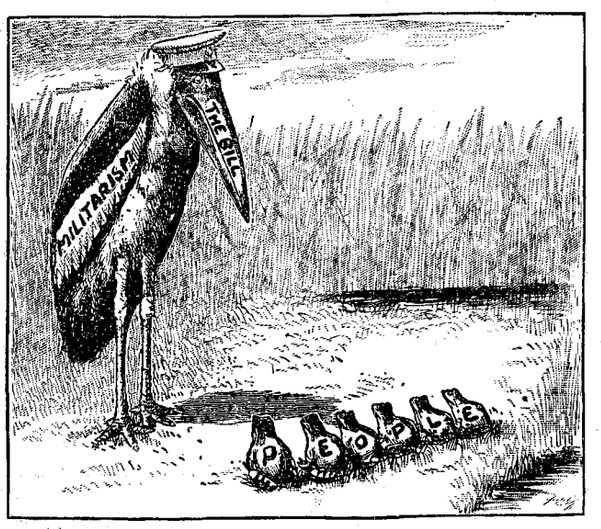
"We stand aside, unmoved, as the foaming torrent of congratulatory speeches, newspaper eulogies, and huzzas floods the country."

This paper gives reasons for its indifference in a second article, as follows:

"William II. need not be surprized that many millions of the German people, including the German Social Democracy, view with the coldest indifference his jubilee celebration. Those who class themselves as the proletariat can only see in him the personal embodiment of that reactionary tendency to which they are most bitterly opposed. This proletariat is quite aware of the fact that nothing is so deeply rooted in his heart as an insatiable militarism, which, as it retards all cultural progress especially, inclines him to render impossible of realization the political ideals of Socialism. We are ready to believe that William II. honestly wishes for peace, and considers that this grinding militarism is necessary for the protection of our national interests. But we believe also that such an idea is a delusion, and that in very truth militarism and a world policy present the most terrible menace to the peace of the world."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN'S PLACE AMONG THE NATIONS

THE BAR OF RACE is the only one that can plausibly be maintained in excluding the Japanese from American naturalization, thinks Sir Valentine Chirol. He is the director of the Foreign Department in the London *Times*, which is considered the best and most authoritative current record of the kind in the world. In a long article in his newspaper he goes into the question of the California dispute with Nippon in an exhaustive manner. This dispute threatens to force to a definite issue, he believes, a question which diplomacy has long been at pains to elude. Why can not the Japanese be naturalized, he asks? There are many of them settled in the United States as farmers, merchants, and fruit-growers who are superior to the majority of Slovaks, Ruthenians, and Polish Jews,



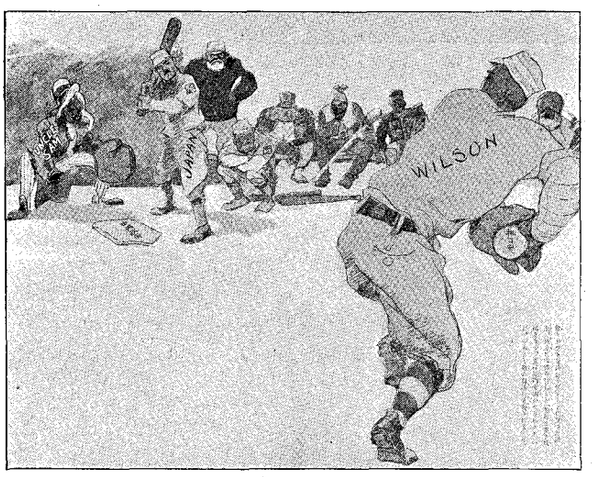
MILITARISM AND THE PEOPLE.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

whose absorption and assimilation constitute a formidable problem, both social and political. A color bar can not be urged against them by a nation which waged the greatest civil war of modern times to give negroes equal rights of citizenship with the white men of the United States. Religion can not be an operative bar, considering that there are nearly 200,000 professing

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Christians in Japan, and more than a million educated Japanese who think in terms of Christian ethics, and whose character and practise are more truly Christian than millions belonging to Western Churches. Nor could any educational bar be sustained. "There is no branch of science or art or letters in which the Japanese have not shown themselves capable of acquiring proficiency, while in some they have already earned conspicuous distinction." Sir Valentine therefore comes to the conclusion that:



BATTER! HIT IT HARD! SILENTLY, CALMLY BY THE PLATE, DON'T BUDGE TILL YE ARE SURE YE SHALL MAKE A CLEAR WAY THROUGH! —*Puck* (Tokyo).

"The bar of race would therefore seem to be the only one which could be plausibly maintained. The Japanese rank as an Asiatic race, and if there is no room for any Asiatics in the wide fold of American citizenship there can therefore be no room for Japanese. The origin of the Japanese race is indeed wrapt in the impenetrable mist of antiquity; but there is no doubt that for many centuries before the dawn of positive history the sea-girt soil of Japan had been, as it has ever since continued to be, immune not only from foreign conquest, but from any of those great waves of more or less peaceful migration which have modified the original stock in so many other parts of the globe. Hence when the Japanese first looked about for an explanation of their own origin, they not unnaturally 'had recourse to the supernatural and derived themselves from heaven.' Many other races have done the like without the like excuse. According to the less poetic theory, now generally accepted, the population of Japan is, as a whole, derived from two, if not three, main stocks of Asiatic origin. Two very distinct types, the one generally described as Mongol and the other as Malay, have certainly survived to this day. Craniology is said to have even furnished some evidence of Aryan descent, possibly through Hindu immigrants. But probably no judicial tribunal will care to attempt even to solve ethnical problems of which the key lies buried in the dust of remote ages. Tho the Japanese display characteristics which no other Asiatic race possesses in anything like the same degree, if at all—*e.g.*, thoroughness and method, great organizing ability, in fact, 'the infinite capacity of taking pains,' and above all the spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice—Japan has been too long bound up with Asia by geographical propinquity and by the traditions of her own ancient civilization to repudiate her Asiatic descent."

Must the bar of race be permanent? asks this writer. He recapitulates the triumphant progress of Japan in war and statesmanship and sees dangerous possibilities resulting from her advance toward democracy. He refrains from giving a categorical reply to his own question, but concludes:

"One thing seems certain—namely, that the more popular the form of government grows to be in Japan, the more will her rulers be compelled to insist on the full recognition of her position among the nations of the world. A democracy has a peculiar sensitiveness of its own in regard to all questions of national dignity, and for many reasons it will be more acute in a Japanese than in a Western democracy. Such questions as have already arisen in the United States and in some of our own dominions with regard to the rights of Japanese subjects would have been far more difficult to settle by amicable compromises had they been dealt with at Tokyo by party leaders in a full blaze of Parliamentary limelight, and not, as has hitherto been possible, by a few experienced statesmen assembled in the cooler atmosphere of the Emperor's own council-room.

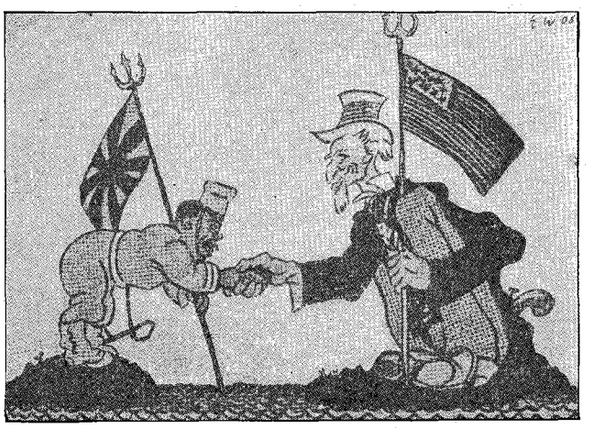
"The fact that Japan seems to be rapidly advancing toward standards of democratic government, hitherto exclusively associated with the West, may be held by many to strengthen her claim to full equality of treatment by all Western nations. But on the other hand, if her claim be denied, it will be all the more difficult to restrain the passionate outburst of popular feeling in Japan."

In commenting on President Wilson's desire to uphold our treaty with Japan and passing by as "a domestic matter" the clash between Federal and State commitments, *The Times* says editorially that Japanese competition in the West is not a serious matter:

"Until the situation becomes more strained, we prefer to believe that some middle course of settlement will be found. Meanwhile, it may be worth while to add that, altho Japan quite justifiably takes her stand upon her treaty rights, and is fully warranted in doing so, she will do well to remember that the claim to enter a neighbor's garden can at best only be quietly pursued. It is not the kind of claim which can be prest with unrestricted indignation, however strong its documentary support may be. Her larger claims, the greater issues with which we have dealt, will not be hurriedly attained, and require to be handled meanwhile with infinite calmness and prudence."

The London *Spectator* really seems to feel and acknowledge "the race bar" between whites and the yellow race, for in discussing the relation between England and her allies in case of war this paper says:

"We would suggest that if the Japanese should think the right to live on equal terms in all countries of the world worth fighting for, they are more likely to take the step soon than late. 'Now or never!' is a strong incentive to all men. The cry has a particular cogency and meaning for the Japanese at present. So long as the Panama Canal remains unopened the American Atlantic and Pacific fleets are divided. The Pacific fleet is cut off from naval reinforcement by the whole distance round the Horn. That is an enormous advantage to the Japanese, who may well contemplate the seizure of Honolulu and the Philippines in the event of war. We sincerely hope that even this strong spur to precipitancy may not shake the Japanese people out of their proved good sense. We think it will not, and in any case, as we have shown, Englishmen need not assume that Britain will necessarily be a party to the struggle. Sir Edward Grey, we may be sure, is always ready to use his masterly patience and coolness in saving other people from the results of their acts. On the whole, then, tho anxious, we are not pessimistic. Let us make it clear, whatever comes, that tho we must stand by our own flesh and blood in the last resort, we have nothing but respect for the Japanese."



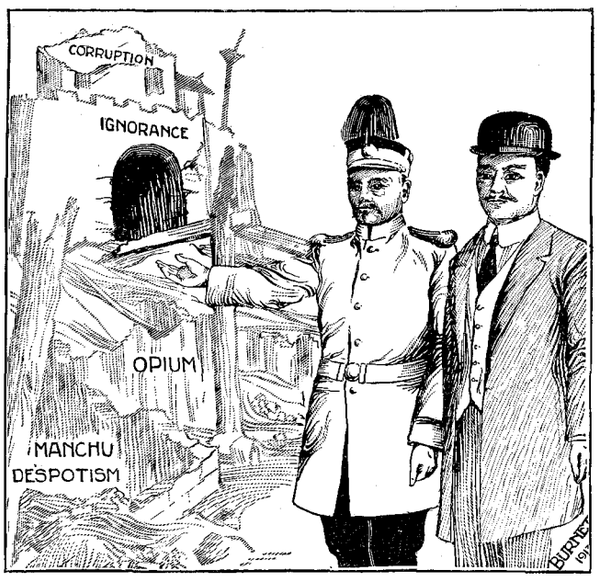
THE DIFFERENCE.

NIPPON—"Are we to go to war about it?"
UNCLE SAM—"No, dear Jappy, we are not Bulgarians and Serbs, and this is not the Balkans." —*Jugend* (Munich).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

INTERNAL STRIFE IN CHINA

A FEW WEEKS ago Sung Chiao-jen, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's lieutenant and leader of the Kuo-min Tang (Nationalist Party), was assassinated in Shanghai. Before the victim breathed his last, it is said, he gasped faintly: "He has done for me; the North and the South will never be reconciled!" The man he referred to was none other than President Yuan Shih-kai himself. Sung was a vigorous opponent of the provisional President, and a bitter strife had long been going on between the two political leaders under a semblance of harmony. Sung's influence was all the more formidable as he was evidently backed by Sun Yat-sen and Huang Hsing, whose combined powers were responsible for the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty. When Sung was murdered in Shanghai it was naturally rumored that the foul crime was committed at the instigation of his political enemies in power. In the course of the investigation into the case instituted by Governor Cheng Te-chuan at Shanghai, many surprizing pieces of evidence were brought out, casting a lurid light upon men "higher up." Among such evidences, the Tokyo *Jiji* informs us, the following were the most significant:



AFTER DESTRUCTION, CONSTRUCTION.

YUAN (to Sun)—"Don't you think it time for us to begin building?"
—*National Review* (Shanghai).

"On February 8, Hung Shuh-tse, Secretary of President Yuan, sent Yung Kwei-shing, the direct instigator of the assassination, a message stating that he had transmitted to the President Yung's letters in regard to Vice-President Li, General Huang Hsing, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and Sung Chiao-jen, and that the President was greatly pleased with them and praised Yung's courage in consenting to undertake that task.

"On March 13, Yung wired Secretary Hung in cipher as follows: 'Sung Chiao-jen has delivered a speech at Nanking; if you do not take his life at once there will be trouble.' To this the Secretary replied on the same day: 'Kill Sung. If you accomplish that you will be decorated. But be careful.'"

The result of the sensational investigation was submitted both to the President and to the National Assembly, causing much uneasiness on the part of the Yuan Cabinet, and intense indignation on the part of the Assembly. It is also reported that the assassin was poisoned, presumably by men who wanted to destroy evidence. The unfortunate incident inevitably intensified the enmity of the Kuo-min Tang, of which the assassinated politician was leader, toward President Yuan. Its opposition to the conclusion of the quintuple loan is, the Peking correspondent of the Tokyo *Asahi* believes, largely due to the bitter feeling engendered by the assassination of Sung. Now the Nationalists, according to the *Jiji*, have an absolute control of the Senate, tho in the Chamber President Yuan's progressive party seems to have a slight majority. The same paper further observes:

"The Nationalists both in the Senate and in the Chamber even threaten to leave Peking *en masse*, should the political situation at the capital develop in such a way as to make it impossible for them to become reconciled with the Cabinet. The corollary of such an untoward course would be another revolution. The Nationalists insist that the constitution which is to be adopted should clearly recognize the responsibility of the Cabinet to the legislature, and that the President should have no power to dissolve the lower house. To this Yuan and his lieutenants are raising opposition with all their might and main. To embarrass Yuan, the Nationalists are determined to bring to light all secrets in which the assassination of Sung Chiao-jen are yet shrouded."

The Tokyo *Kokumin*, organ of the Japanese Government, asserts that the Chinese Republic exists only in name; in reality it is in chaos. All the Nationalist papers are attacking the Yuan Cabinet in vehement terms, of which the following, from the *Kuo Feng Pao* (Shanghai), is characteristic:

"After exhausting the sweat and blood of the nation Yuan Shih-kai mortgages skin and bones. Apparently Yuan feels that he can manage the affairs of state to satisfy his personal ambitions. He has secretly murdered the man who was the most faithful supporter of the Republic. Who can say that he will not end the lives of all patriots who seek to protect the right of the people? We must find means to check him before it is too late."

It is even reported in Tokyo papers that toward the end of April the Nationalists held in Shanghai a meeting at which a scheme was discust for the secession of the South and for establishing a new republic at Nanking with Huang Hsing as President. The Governors of Kiang-si, Kwan-tung and An-hui have pledged support to this plan.

On the other hand, Yuan Shih-kai renounces all ambitious schemes and declares that he neither desires to be a monarch nor even to continue in the presidency beyond the expiration of the present term. In a communication to the press the President of China speaks as follows:

"I know of none of our chief men, even when of strongly opposing factions, who are not for the making of China the United States of Asia. . . . a land of freedom and prosperity.

"I remember that Washington refused a crown. His crown is placed in the hearts of his people; and is it not greater and more immortal than any which they might have placed upon his head? I have thought of this many times, and especially strong have been my thoughts when rumors have come to me that I was accused of desiring either to reestablish the old monarchy or become the head of a new one. Each of these ideas is as absurd and groundless as the other.

"I have no ambition to hold the office of President beyond the present term. But I have an ambition to see China firmly established in republican ways, her finances in good condition, industry awake in all the States, and the people sufficiently clothed and fed; and having certain ideas as to how many reforms might best be brought about, I hope only for time and opportunity to test them."

The President is strongly backed by the *North China Daily News* (Shanghai). "President Yuan has at length spoken," we are told (in a letter), "to officials, literati, landed gentry, and men of worth and intelligence throughout China." In contrast to this powerful statesman is Dr. Sun Yat-sen, a man successful in throwing out the Manchus, but not a statesman, not a born ruler, but "a mere conspirator," we are told. While this organ warmly endorses Yuan Shih-kai, it blames "the ineptitude of Parliament" in not remedying "the general atmosphere of unrest." "The country is tired of plotting." Dr. Sun ought to be made aware of this. "It is incumbent on the diplomatic body to warn Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his fellows either to cease from plotting or to seek another asylum."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

DEATH FROM "SHOCK"

WHEN A MAN "dies from shock," what kills him? When the old man succumbs on hearing that his favorite son has been killed, when the runner drops in his tracks, when the patient dies after an apparently successful operation, what is the matter? We have long known, says Dr. George W. Crile, of Cleveland, in *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis, June), that shock may be due to any disturbance of the delicate nervous mechanism that produces contraction or dilatation in the walls of our blood-vessels; but it is now known that these disturbances are not the primary cause, which lies in the whole mechanism that controls our movements and often goes back into the devious paths of heredity. Writes Dr. Crile:

"Our researches and experimental studies soon convinced us of a primary and most far-reaching fact—namely, that the animals most capable of being shocked are those whose self-preservation is dependent upon some form of motor activity—the same animals are those in whom the presence of bodily danger is capable of producing the phenomenon of fear. And here it may be noted that the final result of intense fear is the same as that of physical exhaustion or that following physical strain. . . . . .

"As pain is produced by those causes only whose evil effects may be mitigated or overcome by this or that form of muscular activity, so in surgical operations it is known that shock follows only operations upon those parts of the body which in our phylogenetic history have been subjected to injury by the dangers of environment. For example, injury of the brain or of the lungs, parts normally well protected and little liable to injury from enemies, is not followed by the characteristic shock phenomena. As injury of the heart, the brain, and the lungs led to immediate fatal results, there was no opportunity for the evolution of a protective motor mechanism. These parts, of necessity, were placed under special structural protection. We are forced, therefore, in the study to bear constantly in mind that the motor activity of the present, with all its accompanying manifestations of increased motion, fear, and exhaustion, is the resultant of the continual adaptation to environment in our phylogenetic forbears."

It has long been noticed that chloroform and ether, while they produce unconsciousness, do not ward off shock; in other words, they do not prevent the nerve-impulses generated by the operation from affecting other centers than that of consciousness. The results are quite similar to those produced by intense fear of injury in a conscious person, and in both cases the bodily mechanism is damaged—it may be, fatally. Dr. Crile's theory of this action is that in each individual a limited amount of energy is stored in each brain-cell, so that under stimulation it will produce a relative amount of action; that the motor activity following each stimulus, whether physical or mental, diminishes the energy in the cells; and that when such activity takes the form of obvious work, the depletion of the vital force is termed physical exhaustion. Stimuli due to wounds of sufficient number and intensity lead inevitably to exhaustion and death; as to the expenditure of energy caused by emotional stimuli, when it can not take its normal course and produce motor activity, the condition reacts upon the cell itself. The final condition in either of the last two instances is what we call shock. Dr. Crile goes on to tell how we may put the nerves of shock to sleep during an operation, as successfully as we now lull the nerves of consciousness. There are two things to guard against—the effects of the physical wounds in the operation itself and those of mental fear preceding it:

"By the use of a non-oxidizing general anesthetic—nitrous oxid, and of a local anesthetic—novocaine, we achieved the thorough protection of the brain-cells from danger during the course of the operation itself. But we have postulated already that psychic strain may be as active as actual trauma in producing shock. How then may we extend our technic to cover the preoperative dread of the approaching ordeal, especially in such cases as goitre patients in whom the psychic factor is most dominant? To accomplish this end, our search was for a drug or drugs which would produce quiet and solace, and so conserve the output of energy, while at the same time they would cause no brain-cell changes. Morphia and scopolamine filled this need. Morphia and scopolamine in physiological doses prevent psychic shock. Under the influence of morphia no one is brave, no one is a coward; one is indifferent to danger. This negative state induced by morphia and scopolamine is due to their action in depressing the associational power of the brain, in limiting or obliterating associational memory.

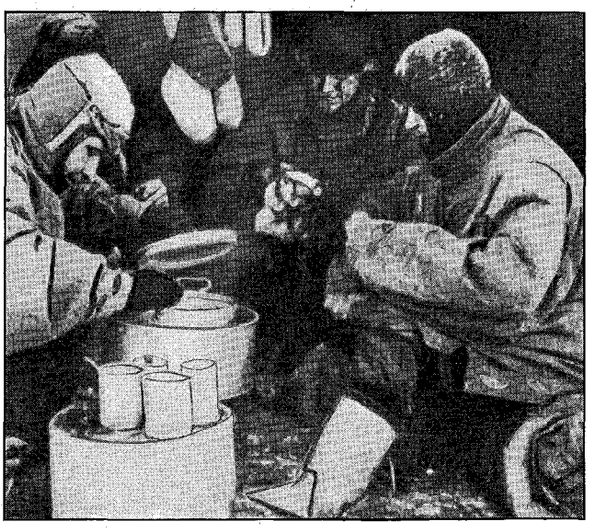
"By the technic thus far developed we have protected the brain-cells from preoperative psychic strain and from damage in the course of the operation itself. If we can now find a procedure which will diminish or eliminate postoperative suffering, the protective cycle will be complete. By our continued experimentation we found that this end could be secured by an infiltration of the parts surrounding the line of suture with quinin and urea hydrochlorid. This block between the operative field and the brain lasts for hours, sometimes for days, so that when the effects have worn off the patient is well on the road to recovery. . . . . .

"The proof of a surgical principle is found in the clinical results of its employment. In our adoption of this principle at the Lakeside Hospital we have found that there is no longer need of a postoperative recovery room; that the work of the nurse has been greatly minimized; that the clinical aspect, both in and out of the operating-room, has been altered. Last year the writer and his associate, Dr. W. E. Lower, performed 729 abdominal sections of every grade with a mortality rate of 1.7 per cent. In the Lakeside Hospital service, where all kinds of acute emergencies are met, and where most of the writer's private work is done, there were last year performed, by his associate and himself, operations on 2,672 patients with a mortality rate of 1.9 per cent.—a result never before approached in the Lakeside Hospital. In the last 1,000 operations performed by Dr. Lower and the writer—these operations including every risk of a general surgical practise—the mortality rate has been 0.8 per cent."

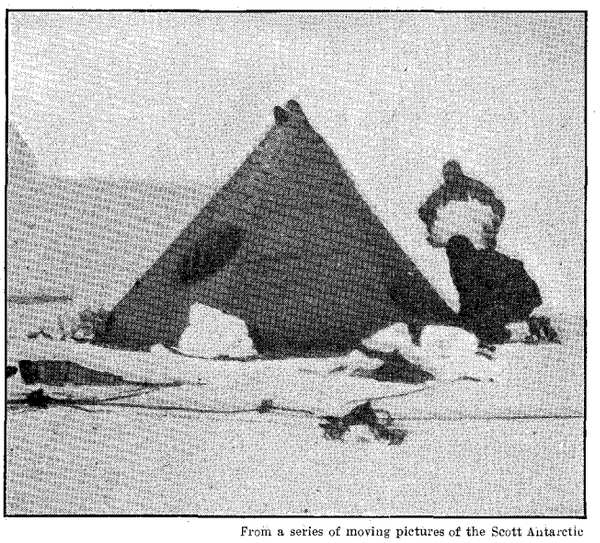
SUGAR FROM SAWDUST—A saccharine residue that is found valuable for feeding cattle is produced by August Zimmermann from sawdust. He began several years ago to study processes for converting wood into fermentable carbohydrates for the production of alcohol; and his present product is an outgrowth of this investigation. Says *Merck's Report* (New York, June), summarizing a recent lecture by Mr. Zimmermann:

"In the process sawdust is digested with weak sulphurous acid in an autoclave under 90 to 100 pounds pressure, whereby a product is obtained containing 25 per cent. of sugar, with 18 per cent. of alkali or acid-soluble, and 56 per cent. of insoluble carbohydrates. Incidentally, acetic acid, furfurol, formaldehyde, and other volatile substances are produced as by-products. . . . The solid saccharine residue is a suitable spirit-making material, but the [British] Spirits Act, 1880, places such restrictions upon the spirit industry that the lecturer and his associates could not go further with the matter, and they turned their attention to the utilization of the product ('sacchulose') as a cattle-feeding stuff. By admixture with a certain proportion of molasses 'sacchulose' provides a coffee-colored coarse powder which, under the name 'bastol,' has during the past four years been extensively used as a food for animals; and the greater part of the lecture was devoted to an account of experiments and experience with it. These completely demonstrate the value of bastol. There are, however, many possibilities for the utilization of this converted wood substance, and the lecturer dealt with its value in several directions, especially in the manufacture of spirit. As to this Mr. Zimmermann said that a factory capable of treating 200 tons

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



COOKING IN THE TENT UNDER DIFFICULTIES.



From a series of moving pictures of the Scott Antarctic

THE TENT IN WHICH THE EXPLORERS DIED.

HUMAN LIFE AND DEATH IN POLAR SNOWS AS SEEN IN MOVING PICTURES.

of sawdust per week could turn out between 300,000 and 400,000 gallons of proof spirit per annum. This would also give by-product of 50 tons acetic acid, 10 tons furfurol, and 2,000 gallons of methyl alcohol for recovery. The spirit produced is of high quality, being free from fusel oil, which in these days is a mixt advantage, since it appears that the fusel oil obtained as a by-product is becoming more valuable than the spirit produced."

DISCRIMINATING PLAYER-PIANOS

THE CURIOUS FACT that a mechanical piano-player can play Beethoven, but is unable to tackle Chopin, is the assertion of Christopher W. C. Wheatley, in a letter printed in *Nature* (London, June 5). Commenting on Prof. G. H. Bryan's experiments with piano-players, described recently in these columns, Mr. Wheatley says that all pianists recognize the differences in tone that may be produced by differences in touch on the keyboard of a piano. He believes that the harmonics of a note are most prominent when the note is practically produced by pressure alone. Pressure alone is, of course, unable to produce a note, and a certain fractional hit is always necessary to give the hammer the necessary momentum. He goes on to say:

"As a result it seems worthy of note that variations in quality must be produced by differences in the time the hammer is in contact with the string. Since the sensitive fingers of a trained pianist will be able to produce an infinite variety of pressure and hit from the heaviest arm staccato to the merest 'caress' of a key, it is possible to produce very large differences of quality as well as large differences in intensity.

"My own experiences with a player-piano have made me well-nigh despair of its capabilities in its present form. In spite of the instinctive control it is certainly possible to obtain with it, its mechanical details seem to me to fall far short of the ideal that a musician can demand. It is, of course, practically impossible to produce a differentiation of intensity between notes of the same chord, and to a musical ear it is this difference of intensity which enables differences in quality to be detected and appreciated. Professor Bryan seems to have been able to control this differentiation in quality in a solo passage, and if he can produce a mechanical arrangement which can even approximate to the sensitiveness of a pianist's fingers, he will certainly go far to make the piano-player more acceptable to musicians.

"I have often endeavored to make a player-piano play Chopin's First Ballade, but I have never yet succeeded in overcoming the uncompromising self-assertiveness of the mechanism. It seems to me a curious fact that while a piano-player can often play Beethoven acceptably, it fails hopelessly with Chopin, especially in works like the ballades and nocturnes. I have succeeded in getting presentable performances of the sonatas, and I had almost said of the scherzos, but the lack of flexibility of the instrument seems to make it impossible in music where differences in color are so important as in the ballades and nocturnes.

"Altho I have no doubt it will be possible to devise a mechanical arrangement which will improve the player in the direction I have mentioned, yet it would seem impossible to make any mechanism sufficiently sensitive to be able to produce effects such as those which can be produced by the fingers, just as it may be possible to produce an aeroplane which is capable of marvelous evolutions, while it never attains the instinctive facility of a bird."

THE ANTARCTIC MOVIES

PROBABLY the most interesting and valuable cinematographic records ever made are those brought back from the Antarctic by Herbert G. Ponting, photographer of the ill-fated Scott expedition. Mr. Ponting was no ordinary moving-picture taker. A Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, an explorer in many lands, and one of the most distinguished cinematograph operators in the world, Mr. Ponting regarded his work as a serious piece of business. A writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, June 21) tells us that his equipment of photographic apparatus was of a variety and perfection to meet every trying condition that could fairly be expected to develop in the Antarctic. He anticipated and organized intelligently for the difficulties to be met, and sailed southward toward the unknown with what was practically a new commission from science. We read further:

"The result has proved the wisdom of the original plan and the excellence of Mr. Ponting's preparations. Literally thousands of negatives were made from the fall of 1910, when the expedition sailed south from New Zealand, until the time when it ultimately emerged with the news of the disaster to the polar party last February. Besides the individual photographic negatives, Mr. Ponting brought back with him over 25,000 feet of films, and important selections from these are now being shown by cinematograph in several American and European cities.

"In spite of the difficulties that beset Mr. Ponting in this undertaking, the results, photographically speaking, are worthy of being ranked with the best that have ever been shown with the cinematograph.

"The difficulties began almost from the moment of starting. In order to photograph the actual progress of the bow of the *Terra Nova* in forcing its way through the ice-pack in the Antarctic Ocean, a staging built from two planks lasht to the deck and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Expedition now being shown in European and American cities.

A FLOCK OF PENGUIN.

HATCHING HER YOUNG UP TO HER NECK IN SNOW.

BIRD LIFE FARTHEST SOUTH, CAUGHT BY CINEMATOGRAPH.

the rail was extended far out over the side of the ship, and partly resting on this and partly suspended by rope from above Mr. Ponting sprawled on his face and turned the crank of the cinematograph, while some of his most successful exposures were made.

"Preliminary to arranging for the display of these pictures, Mr. Ponting made a recent visit to the United States, and had many interesting things to tell of the conditions under which he had worked.

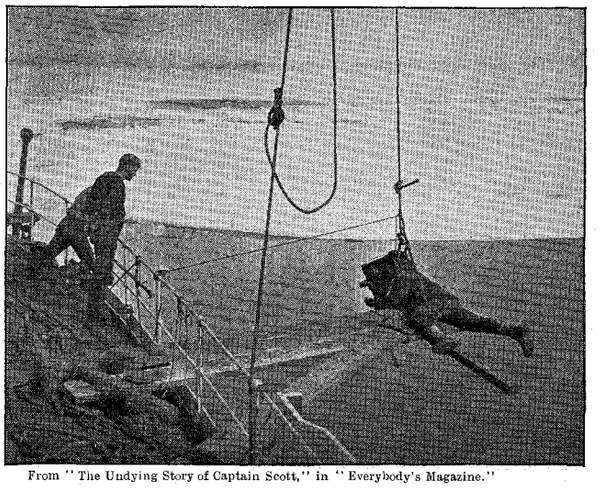
"'Difficulties?' said he, in telling his adventures shortly after reaching this country. 'Of course there were many of them. Compared with polar photography, everything is easy. It is not only the difficulty of the light. That is soon mastered. The temperature is where the real trouble comes from. If you take off your glove and put your naked hand near the lens, instantly the lens is covered with a film of ice that no mere rubbing will remove.

"'Sometimes moisture, condensing into the finest particles of ice, will get inside the lens—then you are through. A grave danger anent the camera is the brass knobs. If by accident you touch with your bare hand any part of the brass of the apparatus, it will burn you just like a red-hot iron. On one occasion I was focusing under my cloth when I happened to moisten my lips. The point of my tongue came in contact with the metal and instantly froze there; the shock was so great that I went over backward, and when I recovered, I found that I had lost the tip of my tongue, which remained frozen to the camera.

"'I recall one instance when I thought every moment was my last on this earth (or rather on Antarctic sea-ice). None of us were familiar with the ferocious killer-whales, and so when we sighted a large school of them after seals, I disembarked and hastened over the ice to film the thrilling scene. Imagine my amazement when they gave up their chase after the seals and attacked me. Over a dozen of them formed into line, and diving under the ice, heaved their backs against the ice, breaking it up for hundreds of yards, and it was all that I could do, with the assistance of my comrades, to regain the safety of firm ice again with a school of vicious whales exerting their every effort to get me into the frigid waters. . . . . .

"'On another occasion, when endeavoring to induce a seal, weighing perhaps a half a ton, to pose for a picture, it suddenly evinced the most determined objections to the proceedings and lunging out at me, it seized hold of my leg, throwing me to the ground. Its teeth went through all of my clothes and drew blood, but I was not hurt, owing to the fact that I fell. Had I not done so, I think my leg would have been broken. This, I believe, is the only instance on record of a Weddell seal ever having bitten a man. However, I certainly invited the trouble, and probably deserved what I got.' . . . . . .

"It is unnecessary to point out the tremendous broadening of interest which is effected by the cinematograph in such an expedition as that of Captain Scott. Time was when the results of these perilous voyages of discovery were scarcely thought worthy the cost. Nowadays, however, when the pioneer may train the eyes of all the world upon the windows which he is laying here for the first time by his efforts, the risk is justified. He is not storing up experience for himself alone, but for the whole of mankind. His success becomes a matter of paramount interest and importance to everybody, because it is a success in whose benefits we can all now share.



From "The Undying Story of Captain Scott," in "Everybody's Magazine."

A HINT OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE TASK.

Mr. Ponting cinematographing the bow forcing aside the ice-floe.

"Mr. Ponting, when taxed with the question: 'Did you learn the art of photography in your native land?' replied, 'No! I learned most of my photography in one of the finest countries on earth—California. I lived there, ranching and mining for about ten years, and there is practically no branch of photography that I have not studied in that land of perpetual sunshine and flowers. My work in Southern California attracted the attention of a big New York publishing house which made me an offer to travel around the world in their interests. This offer was followed by others, and since then (1900) I have been traveling and illustrating everywhere— in thirty different lands. These travels involved every possible kind of photographic work and in every conceivable climate. I have had to take telephotographs of mountains seventy miles distant, and to go to the other extreme, microphotographs of almost invisible objects. I have worked in the reeking, stifling jungles and swamps of Java and on the plains of Manchuria, where the air is so dry that the skin actually cracks. The most picturesque and altogether interesting section of the world that I have ever visited is the South Polar Continent.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TO PRESERVE PLANTS IN THEIR NATURAL BEAUTY

MANY PEOPLE like to keep mementoes of pleasant camping-trips or other excursions in field or forest, by lake-shore or seashore, in the shape of rare or beautiful plants and flowers. All such enthusiasts, as well as professional botanists, will be interested to learn the best modern methods of so "curing" these specimens as to preserve their beauty of form and color almost unimpaired. We quote the following detailed descriptions from *Kosmos* (Stuttgart, May):

"The simplest process for plants of field and forest consists in impregnating every part with a naphthalin solution. In a warm room we fill a large preserve-jar with a saturated solution of naphthalin-benzin, which can be bought at any drug-store. In order to rid it of the undesirable quality of turning violet and red coloring matter into blue, we add to every 200 grams of this two drops of a concentrated solution of salicylic acid in absolute alcohol. Into this solution the dry stems and twigs of the plants are dipt. They may be removed in a few minutes, as soon as crystallization takes place, when the whole upper surface is covered with naphthalin crystals. They are then hung up to dry in an airy room and will retain their natural colors permanently."

Since this method is not feasible for large specimens, on account of the size of the jar and the quantity of solution demanded, a second process has found favor:

"This depends on the quality possest by formaldehyde of hardening albuminous substances and changing them into forms insoluble in water. By means of a brush, leaves and blossoms are painted with several coats of a 20 per cent. gelatin solution, or one of thirty parts of egg-albumen in seventy parts of water. This coating is thoroughly dried, and then leaves and blossoms are brushed with a 10 per cent. solution of formaldehyde, which causes the coating of albumen or gelatin gradually to harden. The thicker the coat of gelatin or albumen, the more solid the final coat, which, however, remains flexible, so that the plants do not look lifeless, tho unfortunately the covering is very apparent."

This process, however, is not fitted for extremely delicate and tender plants, which lose their beauty thereby. It is recommended that such specimens be treated by a third process:

"Hygroscopic wadding is cut with scissors into fine flakes. The object is packed in these after they have been used to fill the corolla and other hollow parts, and is kept in place by tiny sticks or very fine florists' wire. At the end of fourteen days the delicate mummy may be cautiously removed by the aid of small pincers."

For large, coarse specimens, however, the method most commonly employed is that of drying by means of fine sand. Where the plants have "fleshy" parts, rich in water, a preliminary treatment of sulfuric acid is advised. The plants are put into a large glass cylinder holding a mixture of eight parts of water to one part of alcohol saturated with sulfuric acid, being so placed that only their stems touch the liquid:

"In the course of a few hours the acid will have caused the fading disappearance of all the colors, but they will reappear in their natural brilliance when the specimens are dried. At worst the green parts will be a trifle yellowish and the brown parts somewhat reddish."

This acid treatment is merely preliminary to the actual process of drying by means of fine sand. For this a simple apparatus is employed consisting of a wooden frame which fits inside a box, the bottom of the frame being made of a coarse-meshed sieve. The sand must be very fine and should be well washed in several waters, so as to remove all dirt, then spread on a board and allowed to dry in an airy room for several days. It is then heated in an oven and mixt with paraffin in the proportion of five of paraffin to one of sand, by weight, and stirred thoroughly till the grains of sand are coated. In another metal pan is put a mixture of six parts of the clean dry sand with one part (by weight) of pure potassium chlorid, and the mixture is heated till the melting potassium chlorid has coated the sand-grains. Two parts of the paraffin sand are well mixt with the potassium chlorid. Then—

"The plants are wiped free of the acid and fastened into the shape they are meant to retain by means of silk thread and tiny sticks. . . . The corolla is filled with the prepared sand and then the plants are placed in the frame in the desired position and covered lightly and evenly with sand. The box is carried carefully out into the sunshine and covered with a glass plate, or, in rainy weather, placed near the hearth. The plants will be dry in about fourteen days. The frame is then lifted from the box, the sand flows out through the sieve, and the specimens may be freed of sticks and threads."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOAM IN SODA-WATER

THE ACTION of the New York Board of Health in condemning drinks to which saponin has been added to increase their foaming properties has been the cause of considerable controversy. Venders of drinks to which this or some similar substance has been added point out that pure water will not hold bubbles and that the sirups used with it must contain some gelatinous substance if the familiar "suds" are to be produced. They also assert that the carbonic gas with which these drinks are charged is an essential part of them, and has its value as a tonic and thirst-quencher. It is therefore desirable to retain as much of it as possible. All this, of course, leaves untouched the question of whether the particular substance condemned by the New York Board is or is not harmless, but evidence is adduced that it has been considered innocuous elsewhere and at other times. Apparently, however, if the New York public desires saponin in its soda just at present, it must cross the ferry to New Jersey to get it. We quote from a pamphlet on the subject by Edward Post, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors, which gives the dealers' side of the controversy, that of the Board of Health having been presented already in these pages. Says Mr. Post:

"When Dr. Horace L. Bowker in 1870 first conceived the idea of using saponin-containing materials in conjunction with carbonated beverages for the purpose of retaining the foam or froth upon the opened beverage, he opened up a new era for the beverage industry and seems to have discovered the only substance which can be used without harmful effect to accomplish the desired results. . . . . .

"Since these early days of foam manufacture there have been many improvements of methods. . . . With the discovery of a process for removing the gummy and albuminous substances from the glycerin water solution, without the addition to the final product of any added substance, the foam preparation seems to have neared perfection, and numerous preparations are now on the market requiring only one-fifteenth of an ounce to one gallon of sirup, as in comparison with the early foam when one and two ounces were required to produce the result.

"The question now arises, what property have the foam preparations whereby they change the character of water from a liquid which will not retain bubbles to one which will hold a crown of bubbles for a considerable time? If the carbonated beverage contain no foam, the contained gas released from its pressure when the bottle is opened hastens to push the molecules of water to one side and escapes like a mob fleeing from a burning building, and the molecules of water permit this because they have nothing to bind them together. When the beverage contains foam, the molecules stick together like lovers—first of all, they retard the escape of the gas from the liquid because of the adhesion, and even when the beads of gas reach the surface they have not escaped, for a dome rises over them and snaps beneath them to form spheres of water enclosing carbonic acid. The multitude of these spheres is the crown of foam which appeals to the eye and taste, and permits you to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

transfer the contents of the bottle of carbonated beverage to your stomach with the least possible loss of gas; and since the carbonic acid is the constituent which increases the value of the flavor, quenches the thirst, stimulates the stomach, retards the fermentation of constipation, and acts as a gentle laxative, the foam contained in the beverage has aided you greatly in accomplishing many desirable results. . . . . .

"The carbonic acid is the preservative of a bottle of carbonated beverage, for otherwise the watery solution of sugar would quickly spoil, so that the more carbonic acid it contains the better it is preserved. Now, if a carbonated beverage containing foam is poured into a glass, the gas is retained and helps to make the glass antiseptic. When the gas rises to the top, it becomes entangled, bubbles are formed, and the beverage is covered with an automatic antiseptic cover fashioned after the covering of the lemon. Thus is the beverage conveyed to the stomach under the most pleasant and antiseptic surroundings. That these bubbles actually contain carbonic acid gas is shown by a series of experiments described in THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 13, 1912, under the title 'Froth as a Fire-Killer,' when it was found that bubbles filled with carbonic acid gas were one of the most effective methods for extinguishing fires in gasoline and benzin tanks; the bubbles of carbonic acid excluded the oxygen of the air, without which no fire could persist."

In regard to the physiological action of saponin, the writer asserts that it is principally that of a stimulant expectorant, soothing the throat and not irritating the intestines. This, of course, is when it is taken in quantity. He goes on:

"In arriving at conclusions as to whether a substance is detrimental to health, the method of administration should be considered as a large factor. For instance, hydrochloric acid is normally present in the human stomach in the proportion of two-tenths of 1 per cent., yet when taken in a concentrated form is capable of acting as a corrosive, destructive, irritating, and inflammatory substance. Five drops of 1 per cent. hydrochloric acid placed on the tongue or any mucous membrane would act as an intense irritant and destructive agent; but thirty drops placed in a tumbler of water can be taken without any harmful effect, and in many cases with most excellent results.

"Further, it is possible by present-day methods to render a drug inert by removing the active principles. Take, for example, nux vomica—were its strychnin and associated alkaloids removed, it would be entirely harmless.

"In like manner, by the perfected methods of foam manufacture, it is possible to remove ingredients about which even a question might arise, so that it would be unfair to say that no preparation of soapbark may be employed, when the determination should be made upon the finished product, and the decision based upon the physiological action of such product, based upon careful physiological experiment, for all preparations are presumed to be harmless until full and complete evidence to the contrary has been presented."

A TELEPHONE FOR THE DEAF—An optical telegraph intended to fill the place of the telephone for talking with a deaf person has recently been invented by a deaf and dumb married couple and is described in the May number of the *Technische Monatshefte* (Berlin). It consists essentially of a keyboard, as in a typewriter, through whose keys single electric currents pass. In each circuit is included an incandescent lamp with a flat surface, bearing a letter of the alphabet or a Roman numeral. Pressing any key causes the corresponding lamp to glow. Thus words and sentences are spelled out and numbers are formed. Says the writer:

"The keyboard can be operated as fast as that of an ordinary typewriter, so that with practise communication becomes very smooth and rapid. Each station, of course, must contain both a sender and a receiver and these may be in different rooms or in houses a long distance apart."

The instrument can be conveniently used for conversation between a deaf person and a normal person who is ignorant of the finger-language. The silence with which the device is operated is a very important point in its favor. This feature might make it especially useful where quiet or secrecy in transmitting information is desirable, as in sending war news or secret instructions in business houses.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TALKING WITHOUT A LARYNX

THE NORMAL TALKER requires not only lungs to produce the necessary air-pressure, but certain organs for the air to act upon—namely, the larynx and the organs of enunciation in the throat and mouth. Without a larynx the voice usually reduces to a whisper. When the air-passage is entirely closed between the lungs and mouth, speech ceases entirely. All the movements of enunciation can be made, but there are no means of producing any sound. Strangely enough, however, such a person can be taught to speak quite audibly in a new way, as is shown by Dr. E. W. Scripture, of Columbia University, New York, in an article originally contributed to *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, May 24), and now reprinted in separate form. Dr. Scripture tells us that several such cases have been reported, but he had the opportunity to push the speech development much farther by employing some of the finer principles of phonetics. We read:

"The patient came to me three months after his larynx had been renoved for carcinoma. The passage from the mouth to the trachea was entirely closed. He breathed through a tracheal cannula.

"To produce the explosive 'p,' he was taught to close his lips and compress the air in his mouth and pharynx by tension on the cheeks and in the back of the throat. On opening the lips there was a puff or explosion of the air that produced a quite unusually audible 'p.'

"For 't' he placed the point of the tongue against the palate and comprest the air in the mouth and pharynx. The moment the closure of the tongue was released he produced a 't' that was more distinct than one produced normally. Just this same 't' is taught in one system of elocution; the speaker shuts his glottis tightly and comprest the air in the mouth and pharynx; this form of enunciation can be heard very far away in a large hall where the ordinary 't' would be inaudible. For 'k' the back of the tongue is raised; otherwise the mechanism is the same.

"For the fricatives 'f,' 's,' 'sh' (as in 'shoe') and 'th' (as in 'thin') a narrow passage is formed between lips and teeth, tongue and palate, etc. For these sounds the air is furnished by mouth- and throat-compression just as for the explosives. All these sounds are made normally by pressure of air from the chest, but without any action of the larynx; they are called 'surds.'"

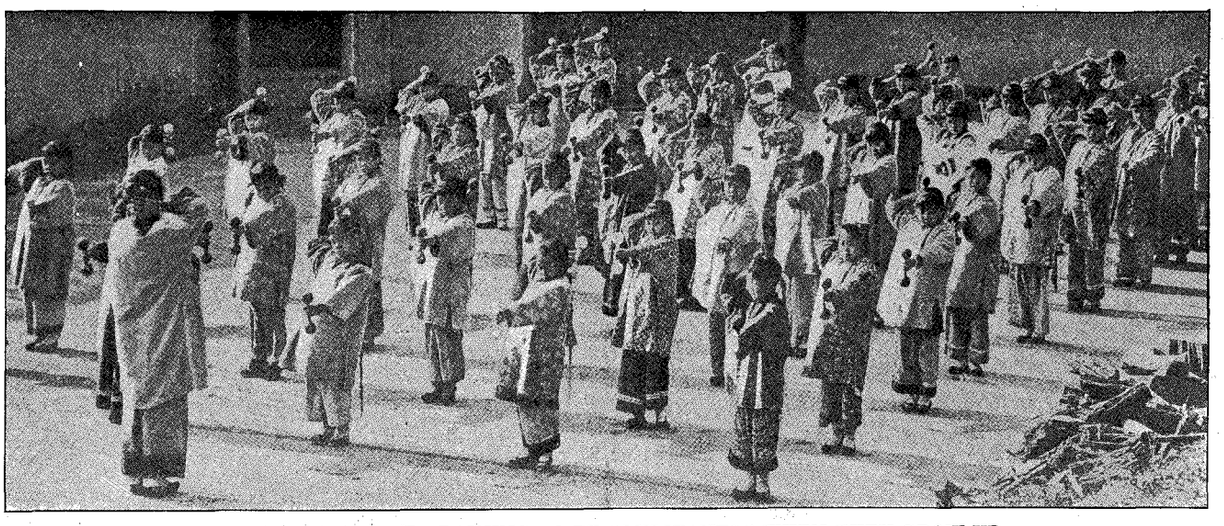
In similar ingenious ways Dr. Scripture taught the man without a larynx to make at least acceptable substitutes for the "explosives." He had more trouble with the vowels, which were in all cases "whispered," but the final result was an intelligible form of speech. The mechanism for each sound was explained to the patient. He found the work interesting and carried it out so very successfully that speech could be heard distinctly through two large rooms.

AN INCENDIARY BULLET — Tests have been made in Germany with a special projectile intended to repel dirigibles and designed not only to pierce a gas envelop, but also to set fire to the gas. *The Scientific American* (New York) says that this projectile, fired from an old model of German rifle, is provided with little wings that open in flight under the influence of a spring. We read:

"An ordinary bullet leaves such a small hole in an envelop that the gas escapes through it but slowly. The wings on the improved bullet tear a hole of appreciable size in the fabric. What is more, they retard the bullet sufficiently to cause a friction device to ignite fulminate contained in the bullet. It is said that experiments conducted at Neumannswald gave encouraging results."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART



PERHAPS THEY ARE TRAINING TO BE "MILITANTS" WHEN THEY GROW UP.

Evidence of the modernizing process under way in the public schools of China. These little Chinese girls are being put through a dumb-bell drill by their teacher, a radical change from the foot-binding days.

EFFECT OF THE REVOLUTION UPON CHINESE EDUCATION

THE REAL CAUSE of the Chinese revolution, it is said, was the influence of Chinese students in America and Europe who brought back to their native land the leaven of Occidental ideas. If it was education that revolutionized China, the new Republic is now showing its appreciation of the fact by revolutionizing its education, the promised result being a very close approximation to Western standards. It is true that, just as the revolutionary movement had been gathering force for years before the actual fighting began, so the infiltration of modern educational methods in China, which had received official recognition as early as 1905, had made considerable headway before the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty. And it is also true that the revolution caused a temporary check in educational activities, because funds intended for education had to be diverted to the support of the Army. No sooner, however, was the provisional government established at Nanking than the problem of reorganizing the educational system was taken up again with renewed enthusiasm.

The first Minister of Education under the new régime was a Chinese graduate of the University of Leipsic, and his first move was to direct that boys and girls should be allowed to attend the same schools in the first grade of elementary education; that classical studies be abrogated in the elementary schools; and that special attention be paid to the development of elementary handicraft departments. The educational scheme now officially adopted by the Republic provides for primary elementary schools, higher elementary schools, colleges, normal schools, and industrial and technical schools. The Ministry has also defined the aim of the new education, an aim fundamentally different from the one upheld for centuries under the old dispensation. Thus where the old system emphasized "loyalty to the Emperor, honor for Confucius, high estimation for the warlike, and respect for that which is practical," the new system emphasizes the state's duty toward the individual as well as the individual's duty toward the state. Says Mr. P. W. Kuo, ex-president of the Chinese Students' Alliance in America, from whose article in *The Journal of Race Development* (Worcester, Mass.) we have gathered these facts:

"Education is now to be conceived as a means of cultivating virtues or moral character in the young. This moral training is to be supplemented by an industrial and military education and rounded out by an esthetic education. The chief emphasis is then placed on the cultivation of a moral or virtuous character (tao teh). Just what is meant by 'tao teh' one is left to interpret for himself, but it is sufficiently clear that it refers to public morality or virtues, for the center of interest in providing such an education is said to be for the welfare of the state, so long as that education does not impede the progress of the world and interfere with the development of the individual. In broader terms, 'the general education aims at spreading modern knowledge to all young nationals in order that they may be qualified for citizenship. The higher education is directed toward cultivating the habit of regarding learning as sacred.' This conception of education found its echo in the three personal messages of the Minister issued to the educational administrative officers, teachers, and students of the country.

"As a result of this change of spirit and aim of education, many interesting problems have arisen. All reference-books and text-books relating to the Manchu reign containing sentiments and ideas which are in any way inconsistent with the spirit of republican form of government, have either to be discarded or modified. Enterprising publishers and text-book writers are not slow to recognize the fresh avenues of profit and are busy preparing new text-books of a new kind to meet the new demand. Already many of these so-called republican readers have been placed on the market and are enjoying a popularity unexcelled by any other text-books."

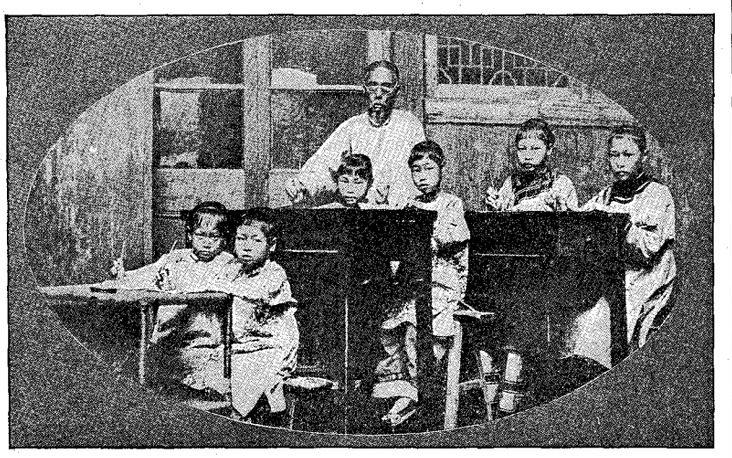
Several other changes are thus sketched:

"At present the Government and the people show a strong tendency to emphasize primary education. Some adjustments and combinations are being planned in higher education, and the money thus saved will be devoted to the establishment of more primary schools of both grades in order to hasten universal education, which is the goal of the new educational policy and is a problem which has loomed large in the minds of the Chinese statesmen and educators since the establishment of the Republic. The charge has often been made to the effect that in introducing modern educational institutions, China made the mistake of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

starting at the top and building downward, and in her anxiety for universities, high schools, and middle schools, she overlooked the importance of the primary schools. Assuming this charge to have been true, the mistake is now being remedied and primary education is now receiving the attention which it deserves.

"One more important tendency remains to be noted. The statesmen and educators of China, realizing that manifold difficulties are still standing in the way to make education accessible to all, and that the stability of the Republic is largely dependent upon the intelligence of its citizens, are now emphasizing the importance of popularizing education through means other than the school, such as newspapers, art galleries, theaters, public gardens, museums, libraries, zoological and botanical gardens, public lectures, and moving pictures. It is their belief that these quasi-educational institutions will be able to exert a strong influence of educational value to the uneducated men and women as well as those children who are unable to go to school, and that through these institutions a mighty social revolution could be effected. Already movements to put these ideas into practise have been reported."



BACK AT THEIR DESKS.

A striking proof of China's awakening is seen in the attention given under the new system to the education of the girls.

The illustrations that we here reproduce show the new part the girls are having in Chinese education, and, in the picture below, the part the teachers are taking in political reform. Kwangtung has two women members in its provincial assembly.

A POET'S IDEA OF EVIL—Rabindranath Tagore is a Bengali poet whose devotional poems have not only found their way to the hearts and lips of the uneducated millions in his native India, but have also taken critical and sophisticated literary London by storm—despite the fact that to English readers they are available only in the form of prose translations. Behind the passionate faith that inspires his "Gitanjali," or "Song Offerings," we look naturally for an optimistic philosophy of life, and this philosophy he has been laying bare in a series of lectures in London on "The Search for God." In one of these he attempts to answer that ancient and vexed question, "Why does evil exist in a universe created by a benign God?" His answer is that evil does not exist as a permanent fact in the universe, but merely as a transitory incident, the growing-pains, as it were, of good. From the report of his address in *The Westminster Gazette* (London) we quote in part as follows:

"As in intellectual error, so in evil in any other form, its essence is impermanence, for it can not fit in with the whole. Every moment it is being corrected by the totality of things, and is changing its aspects. We exaggerate its importance by imagining it as at a standstill. But evil is ever moving, so with all its incalculable immensity it does not effectually clog the current of our life, and on the whole the earth, water, and air remain sweet and pure for living beings.

"Within us, we have a hope which always walks in front of our present narrow experience. It is the undying faith of the infinite in us which dares to assert that man has oneness with God. Consciously or unconsciously, we have in our life this feeling of truth which is ever more than its appearance, for our life is facing the infinite, and is on the move. Therefore its aspiration is infinitely more than its achievements. Therefore, evil can not altogether stop the course of life on the highway and rob it of its possessions. For the evil has to pass on, it has to grow into good. If the least evil could stop anywhere indefinitely, it would sink deep and eat into the marrow of existence. As it is, man does not really believe in evil, but our life itself is optimistic, it wants to go on, and we have a faith which no individual instances to the contrary can shake that the direction of humanity is from evil to good."

Copyrighted by R. V. De Sieux, Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS OF THE CANTON WOMEN'S POLITICAL EQUALITY ASSOCIATION.

Prominent among the organizers of this association were the women school teachers of Canton. The above group was photographed in the garden of the Governor's house, where they were officially received after conducting a big mass-meeting in the city.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE REVIVAL OF STORY-TELLING

ORAL STORY-TELLING, "the earliest mode of imaginative creation," is undergoing a remarkable revival in the United States—a revival witnessed to by several recent books on the subject, by the institution of the "story-hour" in public libraries and schools, and by the launching of *The Story Tellers' Magazine*, which claims to have discovered an entirely unoccupied corner in the crowded magazine field. "Evidence of the present increasing vogue of the story-teller," says the Chicago *Dial*, "is found not only in the story-hour which every up-to-date public library prides itself on maintaining, but also in the late noteworthy manuals devoted to the oral narrator's art." No fewer than five useful books on the subject, according to *The Dial*, have appeared in this country within the last six years, and four of these books date back only three years or less. "As far as the literature of the subject may indicate," adds this Chicago journal, "it would seem to be an American rather than a world-wide movement that we are now witnessing; and experience seems to show that the enduring favorites among the tales told to the young people are the age-old fairy stories and hero legends which have long since earned their right to be regarded as classic."

PRESIDENT OF THE STORY-TELLERS' LEAGUE.

Mr. Richard T. Wyche is also editor of *The Story-Tellers' Magazine*, an organ published in New York City in the interest of this ancient art.

Turning to *The Story-Tellers' Magazine*, whose first number, dated June, 1913, has just made its bow from the New York office of the National Story-Tellers' League of America, we learn that "its purpose is to lend assistance to the great cause of story-telling," first, "by authoritative utterances on the various aspects and phases of the subject itself," and, second, "through the telling of stories which in themselves are worthy examples of the story-teller's art." This new magazine, moreover, "offers itself as a champion of the rights of the child in education." In one of its articles, "Story-Telling and Education," by George Everett Partridge, Ph.D., we read that this revival of story-telling is "part of a larger movement—an effort to control and utilize the powers concealed within the instincts and unconscious forces of the mind." Dr. Partridge goes on to say:

"We have tended to value, in education, only that which we can see and fully understand; but now, as we begin seriously to employ arts in the school, and in the arts to subordinate knowledge to feeling, to use methods that yield no immediate or practical return, we demand an increasing faith in the powers of receptivity and inner response of the child, and we must learn more and more to detect, and to be satisfied with, unseen and remote effects. . . . . .

"The story-telling 'situation' is an artistic situation. It falls under the category of the beautiful, and is subject to all the general principles of esthetics. Thus it stands in striking contrast with all formal methods of instruction and all routine and unemotional learning. In such artistic situations the child is more fully present than in the formal school work, for he brings with him his deeper, unconscious nature.

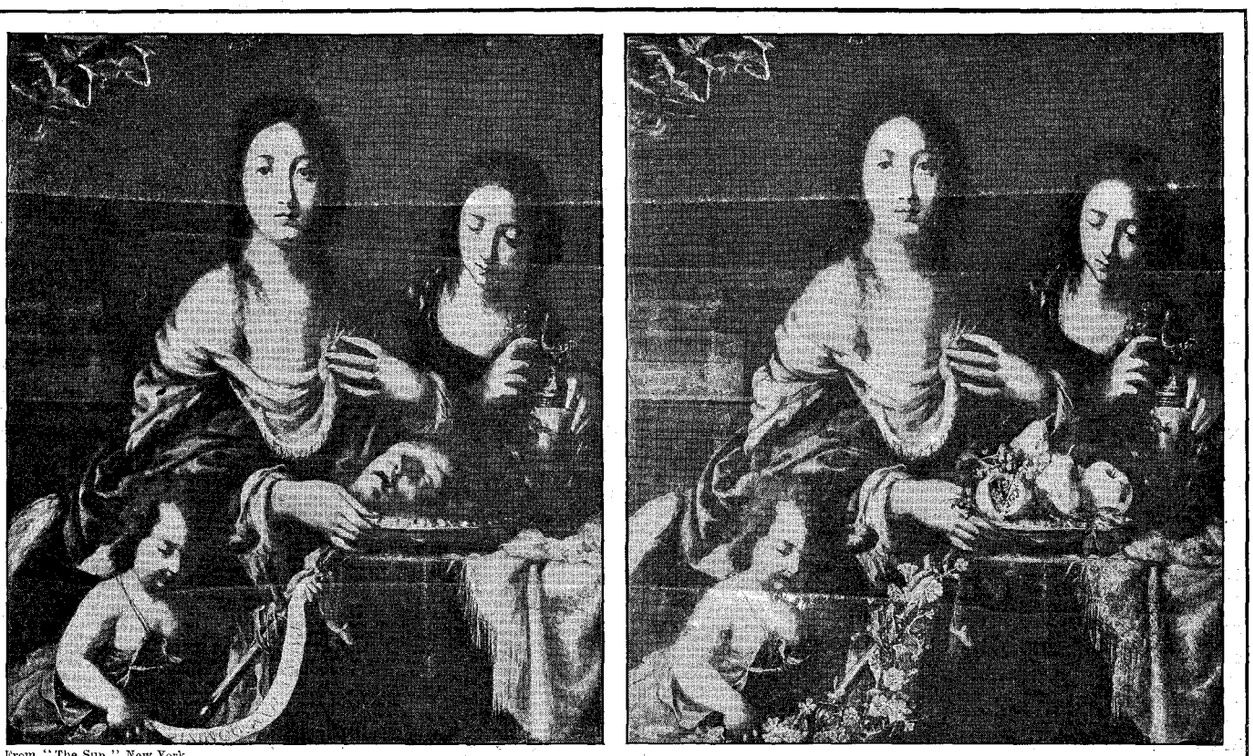
"The nature of the story as an educational art is best shown by its place in primitive life. Here the function of the story is clearly practical. By it religion, and all beliefs, morals, customs, and traditions are conveyed to the child. The folk-tales, the legends, the fairy-tales, the epics, and the myths of the world are not merely fanciful inventions of man; in a far more profound way than we yet fully understand they express man's most urgent needs and desires. Primitive man began early to express, in his stories, by means of a varied symbolism, his own hopes and wishes—sometimes, thereby, keeping them alive through hard conditions, and passing them on to new generations; sometimes obtaining for them a vicarious satisfaction. These racial stories affect our feelings deeply, simply because there is continuity in evolution; because the past still lives in the present; because these stories are the products of universal needs, and symbolize or represent them. The story is thus a language of the feelings; it is a means of communication between the past and the unconscious and undeveloped potentialities of the present. The story is a symbolic language; its scenes and words are often trivial, but underneath them runs a deeper meaning. Every one who has told stories must have felt this. We all know that when we tell a good story to a child, the child is receiving from us indescribable meanings, which the story itself conveys, but does not really contain or express—and this sense of free-masonry of emotional meaning is the greatest charm of the story. One who feels this does not need to point a moral to a tale; and one who feels the need of the moral does not really tell his story.

"Without knowing something about the nature of the esthetic feelings and moods it is impossible to understand the scope of such an art as story-telling. We are likely to think of esthetic feeling as passive, or as merely 'refining' in its effects; or, if inspiring, as mainly affecting the creative, artistic imagination. But this is not the case. All esthetic feelings are intensely active. Because the responses are internal—a play of forces within the organism—we are likely to overlook them altogether. In every esthetic state, we have good reason to believe, there is a play of volitions, an active choosing, a drama of aroused and satisfied desire—definite, specific desire, which, tho it may often be unconscious, is none the less real. And it is because of this drama of desire that esthetic situations have meaning and value—educational value.

"We can not at present know—and as practical educators we do not need to know—precisely the mechanism or content of every emotional state; yet we can often see clearly some of the deeper meaning and effect of esthetic valuations. We can see sometimes, in the child's interest in fairy tales, for example, that the child is playing a part; that he is accepting for *himself* misfortunes for the sake of the good that issues from them; that he is appreciating, in some half-conscious way, the nature of a world in which events are not separate and haphazard, but are connected through far-seeing purposes. The child is not merely pleased at the story; he reacts to it by taking attitudes; by accepting, rejecting, deciding; by desiring, and by receiving satisfaction. In such experiences the child is even acquiring religion—and the standards and moods of later life are made up of just such feelings as are conveyed so effectively through the medium of the artistic story.

"The story, then, is an important method in education. It is a very effective and natural device for conveying the ideals and volitions of one generation to the mind of another, and of coordinating many individuals by means of the common possession of these ideals and purposes. We have yet to learn fully how far we can go by this and other kinds of artistry in teaching; but that the story should have a serious place in education seems wholly certain. Just how large a place it should occupy is to be determined, in part, by experiment. Good story-telling may be utilized in so many subjects of the curriculum, for so many purposes, and in so many departments of education, within and without the school; its artistic possibilities are so great; the present momentum of interest is so strong, and so well justified by science, that we may expect to see a widespread use of the story as a method of education. We shall expect to see story-telling become a part of the equipment of all teachers, and the story literature of the world become more and more accessible and better adapted to the child. And it is likely that the professional story-teller will again flourish among us, as in the days before books and schools robbed him of his art."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



From "The Sun," New York.

A FAMOUS PAINTING, AND THE GUISE IN WHICH IT DEFIED RECOGNITION.

The picture on the reader's left shows the restored painting of "Salome with the Head of John the Baptist," as it came from Carlo Dolci's brush. The other picture shows how it looked when Mr. Johnson bought it in 1904, without a suspicion of its identity.

A MASTERPIECE IN DISGUISE

TO THE MANY curious romances of lost masterpieces Philadelphia adds that of Carlo Dolci's "Salome with the Head of John the Baptist," a famous religious painting which, listed among the lost canvases, has actually, with the help of another title and a little extraneous paint, been successfully masquerading for years under the very noses of connoisseurs and art experts. Carlo Dolci was a Florentine of the seventeenth century, famous chiefly for his religious paintings. His "Salome," missing for centuries, now comes to light in the Wilstach collection in Memorial Hall, Philadelphia, where, altho correctly attributed to Dolci, it was catalogued as "Youth and Love," the real subject of the painting being concealed by the brushwork of some later artist. It was purchased in Europe in 1904, by Mr. John G. Johnson, a Philadelphia art patron and connoisseur, who presented it to the city. For nine years it hung in Memorial Hall, its identity unsuspected. Then Mr. Pasquale Farina was commissioned to restore some of the canvases in the collection, and the apparent meaninglessness of this Dolci composition led him to a closer scrutiny. Convinced that the picture had been materially altered by other hands than that of its creator, Mr. Farina removed layers of superimposed paint from various parts of the canvas and revealed "one of Dolci's most treasured works," all traces of which had long ago been lost. A Philadelphia dispatch to the New York *Sun* quotes Mr. Farina's own account of this discovery. He says:

"As the painting appeared in its altered condition no meaning could be deduced from looking at certain kinds of beautiful fruits, perfectly rendered, placed before a group of figures seemingly surrounded by a tragic atmosphere, rather than exhibiting that pleasurable feeling which would be imprest upon their faces when gazing upon a variety of appetizing eatables. . . . .

"The entire painting formed a peculiar ensemble of conflicting persons with things as accessories very far from according in symbolism with the individual meaning of each figure and still less, therefore, with what the general thoughts of this conception should have otherwise exprest."

Mr. Farina tells how a closer examination of the physical condition of the painting and an analysis of some of the pigments verified the suspicion that the incongruities of the composition had already aroused, namely, that the unity of the original conception had been destroyed by the introduction of the fruits and flowers. He goes on to say:

"The elimination of the modern colors proceeded gradually, the result being that in place of the fruit I found portrayed the head of John the Baptist in a wonderfully good state of preservation.

"There was not a single scratch upon it. Not the slightest indication of the color fading, the tint cracking or peeling. Superbly drawn, delicately painted, highly finished, physiologically expressing the calmness of a martyr, who died with a good conscience and was in life a devoted, faithful Christian.

"This head is the most wonderful part of the whole composition as now revealed as the artist painted it originally. From a technical, artistic, and psychological standpoint the work of Dolci is now revealed in its true form. The picture is restored to the completeness of the original idea. . . . . .

"The garland of flowers was also removed and there appeared in the angel's hand a white scroll with a written Latin inscription, 'Parate viam Domini' (Prepare the way of the Lord), which explained the reason for its being in the painting.

"I have transformed from an indefinable subject one of the most beautiful compositions, and in its present pristine brilliance the color scheme of the work shows what a wonderful painter Dolci really was.

"On the right of the picture there is now seen a part of the column with the upper part covered by a purple-crimson curtain, which prior to the restoration was black-brown.

"A brown-yellow ocher scarf falling from the left shoulder of Salome, passing over her nude breast, turning over her right shoulder, has been restored to its original whitish gray tone. The olive brown-green mantle around her body has reappeared in its pristine very brilliant deep violet blue, with purple transparent tone values in its shadow mass, thus making the pleats and the andamento of the foldings spontaneous, while the goods appear to be soft and wiry."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

MRS. STETSON'S CHALLENGE

THE DISTURBANCE in the Christian Science Church which culminated four years ago with the excommunication of Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, Mrs. Eddy's close friend and pupil for twenty-nine years, may break out again in a far more searching form since the publication of Mrs. Stetson's book, "Reminiscences, Sermons, and Correspondence, 1884–1913" (Putnam). While this innocent title adequately describes the greater part of the book's contents, certain chapters, stating her side of the case in her trial and excommunication and bluntly accusing the present Christian Science leaders of having lost the real meaning of Mrs. Eddy's message, seem charged with explosive possibilities. Despite the suggestion of Mr. Alfred Farlow, chairman of the Christian Science publication committee, that the directors of the Church can afford to ignore Mrs. Stetson's charges since their author is no longer a member of the Church, it may be that an indictment which claims to find its authority in Mrs. Eddy's own words will ultimately evoke an official reply. Meanwhile, we can only report Mrs. Stetson's version of the situation, together with such unofficial expressions from the other side as have yet found their way into the press.

DOES SHE EXPECT TO HEAD THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH?

Mrs. Stetson's opponents regard her recent book as proof that she does. She says: "I am not claiming to be leader as Mrs. Eddy was leader. I am only occupying the leadership till Mrs. Eddy appears again as the ideal woman representing God's motherhood."

The dramatic document with which Mrs. Stetson now breaks her four years' silence amounts to a virtual declaration that she, the excommunicated leader, is the real custodian and exponent of the truth delivered to the world by Mrs. Eddy, and that the directors of the Mother Church in Boston, who now dominate the organization, have fallen short of "absolute Christian Science" and have lapsed into a "materialistic" interpretation of Mrs. Eddy's teachings.

Soon after her excommunication by the Mother Church on seven charges, amounting collectively to the charge that her teaching and practise of Christian Science were not orthodox, Mrs. Stetson resigned from the membership of her own First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, which was built through her efforts and of which she was pastor. She continued to live, however, in her house adjoining and connected with the church, and it is from this house that she now issues her challenge to the present leaders. She explains that while she has withdrawn from all connection with the material organization of the church which she founded, she is still its "spiritual head." Her general attitude toward the whole Christian Science situation is reflected in the following letter, dated March 4, 1913, in answer to the warnings of a friend against arousing once more "the fierce antagonism of the materialists":

"I must, as an historian, give to the world a record of the events which occurred when the separation came, between the Christian Scientists who composed the material organization and the advanced Christian Scientists who had risen to the spiritual interpretation of the text-book of Christian Science, 'Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures,' and our revered leader's other writings. . . . . .

"I detect in your letter a fear that I may lose my present place in the hearts of the people. Christ Jesus, our exemplar, was most unpopular with the material world. He worked to please God, not mortal man. He met derision and persecution with a spiritual understanding of God's allness, and his own oneness with Spirit. He knew that there was no reality, no substance in the belief of a so-called mortal man and material universe, both of which he regarded as myths, illusions, without life, truth, intelligence, or substance. Therefore he did not fear the false claim. This scientific understanding of his sonship with God won for him a sublime victory over his enemies, human beliefs, and finally enabled him to triumph over so-called death. . . . . .

"What moved the female representative of the motherhood of God, Mary Baker Eddy, to write 'Science and Health' and give it to a world which never before had heard such startling denunciation of the fleshly Adam, so-called man, and the unreality of mortal mind and its phenomena? She did not hesitate to take up the cross, meet the antagonism of 'the enemy of good,' and proclaim truth to a world which was ready to rise and cry, 'Crucify' her, as they cried of her master.

"Her trials and persecutions, her toils and unselfed love for God and humanity, protected her, and lifted her, and thousands, to a knowledge of God and of their relation to him. Had she surrendered to fear and the illusion called mortal man, had she shrunk from the cross, had she yielded to the aggressive mental suggestion of the scorn and derision of the people, the world would never have had the blest book, which, to us, is the chart to health, holiness, and immortality. She followed Christ Jesus, and I follow both the master metaphysician, Jesus the Christ, the masculine representative of the fatherhood of God, and Mary Baker Eddy, the feminine representative of the motherhood of God. M. A. M. persecuted them. Let M. A. M. persecute me also. Truly the servant is not greater than his Lord. I must emulate their example, drink of their cup, in a degree, as my beloved leader wrote me I must, and make my own demonstration of the potency of the wholly spiritual consciousness, which will finally destroy, for me, all illusions of sin, sickness, and death. God impels me to defend Christian Science as taught by Mary Baker Eddy, and to prove the supremacy of spiritual power over the belief of life and intelligence in a material man and a material universe.

"The opponent of good, so-called hypnotism, mesmerism, malicious animal magnetism, and all whom these evil agencies control, would long ago have destroyed me had I not been panoplied in the understanding of truth and love. The resistance to error of my Christ-consciousness foiled the foes of truth and love, and to-day they stand aghast at their inability to silence me, or to prevent me from protecting the spiritual interpretation of 'Science and Health with Key to the Scrip-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tures,' and Mrs. Eddy's other writings. . . . I know that the work I am doing is for my revered leader, Mary Baker Eddy, and I shall continue a 'scribe of spirit' ('Science and Health,' p. 571) until she demonstrates her ideal selfhood and reveals herself to those who have risen with her, and to the world.

"I could no more refuse to record, in a book, for the benefit of the world, the material experiences of the human footsteps which we must all take toward the kingdom of God than Mrs. Eddy could resist the divine impulsion to write 'Science and Health' and her other works. I must hold up the standard of divine metaphysics, nor must I permit Christian Science to be adulterated, and again lost to the world. I shall not cease my spiritual warfare for the goal of eternal life here, now, and forever."

And on the last page of her book we read:

"The sickle has been thrust in; the separation has come between the spiritually minded, who follow the impersonal Christ-idea, and the materially minded, to whom mortal concepts and their physical personalities are real."

Mrs. Stetson's claim to be the true interpreter of Mrs. Eddy's message has convinced her opponents, we read in the New York *Sun*, that she is seeking the actual control of the church organization—an idea emphatically denied by Mrs. Stetson's friends, one of whom is quoted as saying:

"Mrs. Stetson does not want material leadership. She does want spiritual leadership, and she is quietly and sternly working to see that the Boston directors do not obscure the truth of Mrs. Eddy's teachings. She does claim to have a clearer understanding of Mrs. Eddy's teachings than have the Boston directors. She is far superior to them, and she has risen higher and advanced further in Christian Science than those men.

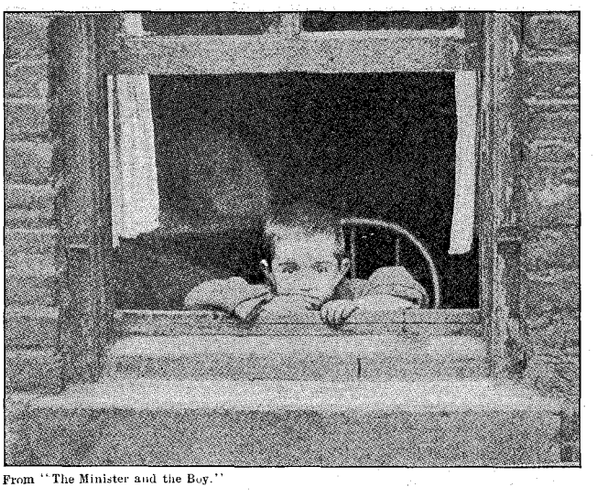
"There is one thing that she contends for, and that is explained clearly in her new book. It is that she is the spiritual leader of the First Church. The pastorate of that church was bestowed upon her by Mrs. Eddy, and as such Mrs. Stetson will be its spiritual head through all times."

In the same paper we find the attitude of Mrs. Stetson's opponents thus described:

"That the leaders of the Mother Church are preparing for a struggle is apparent from their first move. They maintained absolute silence, but from other sources it was learned that for several months they have been keeping a most thorough watch throughout the field for Christian Scientists who might have any leaning toward the views held by Mrs. Stetson.

"The leaders are on the alert to head off any general movement of sympathy toward Mrs. Stetson and are prepared to thwart any effort that she may make to regain her former prestige in the First Church here, or to generate a popular demand for her readmission to the Mother Church. They know that there are at least 400 sympathizers of Mrs. Stetson who are regular attendants of the First Church and who, under the State law, would have a right to vote at church meetings for trustees or other officers. Should Mrs. Stetson be successful in such a move the Mother Church directors undoubtedly would immediately decide that the First Church here is not a branch of the Mother Church. Should Mrs. Stetson make any move to build a new church, that would be entirely her own affair and that of her adherents.

"There is no doubt in the minds of followers of the Boston directors, who were ready to speak in confidence, that Mrs. Stetson now is in the field as the actual temporal successor of Mrs. Eddy, not in the sense of being an expounder of new doctrines, but as her most faithful and her ablest disciple, interpreting the teachings of the founder of the sect, and therefore having the right to control the Mother Church."



From "The Minister and the Boy."

WHAT WILL YOU DO WITH ME?

CATCHING THEM YOUNG

THE BOY of to-day, who is the voter of an imminent to-morrow, becomes gradually a subject of deeper concern to the future welfare of the nation in what *The Square Deal* (Battle Creek, Mich.) describes as the present national agitation on "the question of morals." For, we are reminded, while far-reaching investigations to find the underlying causes of immorality are in process, the girl or the woman stands out as the central figure in them. The fate of our girls occupies the attention of the crusaders, but *The Square Deal* asks, what of our boys? Are they getting a chance to fit themselves for the responsibilities of the coming years? Especially needful is it to ask this question about the boy growing up in a big city, this paper thinks, and it tells the story of a Chicago father who gave up a lucrative business to return to the farm "that he may save his young son, who was teetering on the brink of ruin." The father maintains that no matter how conscientiously parents may strive, it is practically impossible to rear a boy in a large city and "bring him up to be a clean, broad-minded, wholesome young man." This father does not go so far as to say that the city-bred boy is "doomed" to criminality, but feels that if the boy escapes becoming "morally oblique and tending toward degeneracy" it will be due as much to luck as to any other cause.

Of course, not all city boys have fathers to take them back to the farm, *The Square Deal* observes; and such as these, most dangerous to themselves and to the community, are shown vividly by George Kibbe Turner in an article in the July *McClure's*. He presents them in a type which he calls "the Idle Boy," who learns to play the African negroes' dice game of craps almost as soon as he can count. The game requires an ever-renewed supply of cash, we are told, and to secure it the boy begins by petty pilfering to be a thief; and his continuous course in the education of crime is traced by the writer "from the first kindergarten lesson in craps to the electric chair." Not always does the idle boy become a thief—he sometimes becomes a professional politician, because he has time for social and political activities when other boys of the locality are obliged to go to work, and Mr. Turner continues:

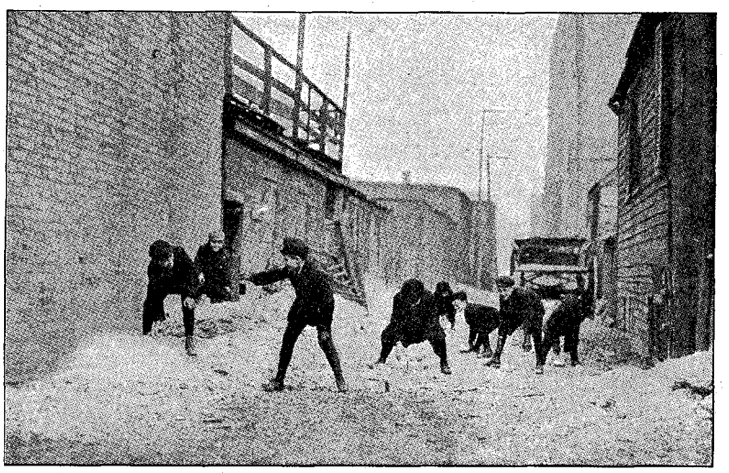
"Very few people realize how far the destinies of a great city are taken charge of by the idle boy. The one place where votes form naturally in bunches, ready to the hand of the professional politician, is in the gangs of youths just coming into manhood, into which a large part of New York and Chicago and other cities naturally divide themselves. And the apprentice politician who takes charge of them is, naturally, the idle boy, who is developing the physical and social traits of a leader. The more crooked the gang, the more votes it will cast; and, by natural sequence, the 'wise boys' graduate successively to take charge of city governments."

In the social diversion of the unsavory dance-hall the idle boy is "the hero as well as the leader," we read, for his swash-buckler type, from which the ruffian and gunman is to develop, has all the charms "to impress the immature and romantic female mind." The "dressy pickpockets" also are most attractive to feminine taste, with the result that soon the criminal alliance

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

between the weak, flashy "bad girl" and the idle boy is formed and so—

"By gradual and natural steps, the solidarity of the criminal world is built up. The gambler is a thief, the thief is a 'cadet'; the prostitute part wife, part business partner, part slave of her man. And the vice promoters and the slum politicians and the crooked policemen are all a part of the same class."



From "The Minister and the Boy."

THE NORMAL BOY IN THE ABNORMAL PLAYGROUND.

That is the dark side of the picture of the American boy in the big city, but there is a bright side, to be noted in the constantly increasing influence of movements for his salvation, such as the Boy Scouts, the Junior Republics, School Republics, Newsboys' Courts, the Boys' Work Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Boys' Farms of the Catholic Protectory and the Salvation Army, and others. Great good has been achieved, we read in the June *World's Work*, by instructing boys in self-government so that a "dominant group" of law-breakers become law enforcers, and it explains that:

"Always in school and elsewhere where boys congregate there are gangs. Usually these gangs are a nuisance; very often they are a serious menace to the morals of the gang members and to the peace of the neighborhood. For usually the energy of the gangs is directed against law and order. But a new time is coming, for so many people in the schools, in the Boy Scouts, and in many other activities have grasped the fundamental fact that if these gang activities are guided most wonderful results can be achieved—results that will leave these boys far better able to handle themselves honestly and effectively in the world than were their predecessors."

Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

SHOOTING CRAPS.

This petty gambling is a favorite pastime of the American city boy.

In the same magazine Lyman Beecher Stowe says that "the best thing to do with a boy is to put him in 'a gang'—and watch the gang," because if he is a normal boy he will be in a gang whether of your choosing or not. On this subject, Dr. Allan Hoben, in his book, "The Minister and the Boy," (University of Chicago Press), remarks that probably 80 per cent. of all boys between twelve and fifteen belong to "some group answering dimly to ancient tribal association and forming the first social circle outside the home," and he adds:

"A canvass of the conditions of boy life in the Hyde Park district of Chicago revealed the existence of such gangs on an average of one to every two blocks, and the situation is not materially different in other parts of the city or in the smaller towns. The gang is thus the initial civic experiment for better or for worse, the outreach after government, cooperative power, and the larger self which can be found only in association. During this age and within his group the boy does not act as one possessing clear and independent moral responsibility. He acts as part of the gang, subject to its ideals, and is practically helpless against its codes of conduct and its standards of loyalty."

In judging boyhood and its heritage of primal instincts, such as love of fire, of noise, of hunting, fighting, and wandering, Dr. Hoben naturally considers the school and the church as two great factors of guidance and government. But it is unfortunate, he says, if the boy beholds in these essential institutions "merely an emasculated police," and he maintains that:

"If either the church or the school is to reach the boy it will have to recognize and perform its task very largely beyond the traditional limits of the institution as such, and with a heartiness and masculinity which are now often absent. In this field the indirect and extra-ecclesiastical work of the minister will be his best work, and the time that the teacher spends with his pupils outside the schoolhouse may have more educational value than that spent within. In due time society will be ready to appreciate and support the educator who is bigger than any building; and outdoor schools are bound to grow in favor."

Estimating the value of outdoor life to the boy, a writer in the New York *Press*, describing his inspection of the Catholic Protectory Farm at Lincolndale, N. Y., says that by the time the boys have toiled in the fields, played baseball, and cared for the live stock, they are about ready to sit down and take things easy, and he concludes:

"Arguing from the point of view of a Bill Sikes or a Fagin, a great deal of criminal talent goes to waste in the 575 acres of Lincoln Farm."

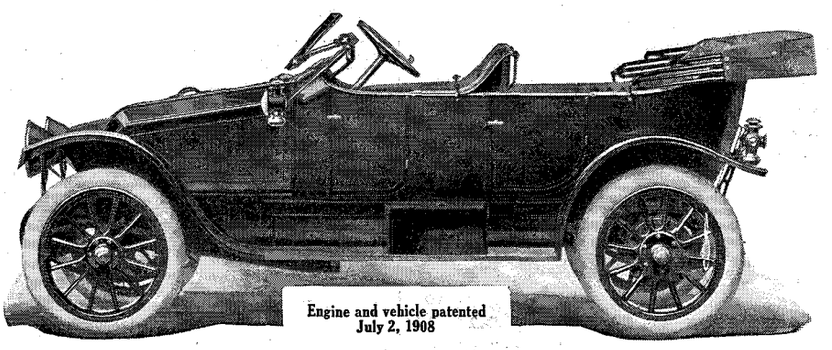
We are reminded also of the rapid growth of the Boys' Work Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, which held its first general assembly at Culver, Indiana, in May, with an attendance of delegates not only "from coast to coast," but from many foreign lands. The purpose of this department of the Y. M. C. A., we are told, is to look after the homeless, friendless boy of 15 or 16 in a great city and find him all that a boy needs, "friends and a chance." The field of this work contains 8,000,000 adolescent boys.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What Does Your Car Weigh?

THE expense of running an automobile is in direct proportion to its weight. As the weight goes down, the expense decreases.

Tire mileage, gasoline mileage and upkeep are all intimately connected with weight. The most economical engine made cannot show low cost of operation, if to move a certain number of passengers it has also to move a body and chassis of excessive weight. Big weight handicaps ability; cuts down hill climbing; and makes outrageous expense for tires, fuel and upkeep.



Engine and vehicle patented July 2, 1908

Franklin Six "38" 5-passenger touring car $3600

The same tire goes twice as far on a Franklin

Don't blame the tire maker. Buy a light, easy riding car. It is the solution and the only solution of tire trouble. Here are our weights and tire sizes:

	Weight	Tires
Six "38" touring or phaeton,	**3328** pounds,	**4½** in. and **5** in.
Six "38" 7-passenger touring,	**3480** pounds,	**5** in.
Little Six "30" touring,	**2993** pounds,	**4½** in.
Four "25" touring,	**2520** pounds,	**4** in.

These weights include full equipment, gasoline and oil. Compare these weights and tire sizes with other cars. Franklins, easy riding and flexible, 700 to 1200 pounds lighter, are equipped with tires as large or larger.

You may think your car is light; weigh it.

The capacity of a tire to carry its load is practically all in the width or cross section of the tire and not in its diameter. A 4½" tire is 25 per cent. more tire than a 4" tire of the same diameter. A 34 x 4½" tire is 19 per cent. more tire than a 36 x 4" tire and costs 15 per cent more.

8,000 to 10,000 miles average tire service

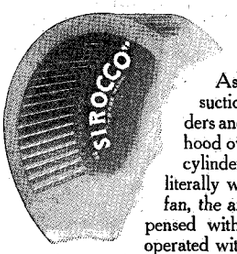
Franklin owners in 1912 reported an average of 10,746 miles per set of tires. Write for our "Tire Folder" which gives these reports in detail. Ninety-eight per cent. of Franklin owners do not carry extra tires, so sure are they of reliable tire service.

Cuts gasoline consumption in two

Light weight and direct cooling are saving Franklin users big fuel bills. Gasoline consumption is cut squarely in two. Direct cooling permits the motor to be operated at the temperature of maximum efficiency for gasoline vapor. Higher thermo dynamic efficiency is secured and the full power of the gasoline is utilized. Fuel is saved from two ends, the amount consumed per unit of horsepower and the amount necessary to produce power to drive the lighter car.

Four hundred miles to a gallon of oil and no smoke with the Franklin recirculating oiling system is another advantage.

The Sirocco fan flywheel does it



Applying the Sirocco fan to engine cooling is one of the most important improvements ever made in automobiles. The fan is built into the flywheel. As soon as the motor begins to run it starts a steady suction of air. This exhausts the air below the cylinders and causes fresh air to rush in through the front of the hood over and down through the sleeves that surround the cylinders with their radiating fins. This vigorous air current literally wipes the heat right off the cylinders. The belted fan, the air-cooled radiator and other heavy parts are dispensed with. The Franklin is the only car that can be operated with consistent success in hot and cold climates, in mountainous and sandy sections. There is no water to limit efficiency, nothing in the cooling system to get out of order, nothing to oil or fill up. The cooling takes care of itself no matter how cold or hot the day.

High-powered motor unnecessary

The recent rapid rise in the cost of gasoline makes the large high-powered motor practically prohibitive to the average automobile owner on account of the high cost of operation.

Big power is not necessary to satisfaction in an automobile. A small motor in a properly designed car gives all the speed that can be used. Likewise, it gives plenty of power and ability on hills and under all conditions of driving. But a small motor must also be combined with a light weight car so that an excessive amount of power will not be required to move the dead load. Nothing in the way of strength is sacrificed in the properly built light car, for strength is secured by the use of high-grade materials and by proportionate design.

Motor cannot stall

The Entz electric starting system used on Franklin cars makes it impossible for the engine to stall. One switch controls both the starter and magneto. Throw on the switch and the starter goes to work. If by accident you cut off the gas the starter picks up the motor, and as you give it gas again, away it goes.

A remarkable trip

We have just published O. K. Parker's story, "A Strenuous Trip into the Grand Canyon of Arizona." Entirely aside from the fact that it is a story of a remarkable and seemingly impossible automobile trip into the Canyon, the book with its beautiful views and strikingly strong description of the most stupendous and natural wonder of the world, is of deep interest. Mr. Parker is chief engineer of the Automobile Club of Southern California. We are glad to mail the book free to any address.

ENCLOSED CARS—Franklin dealers have cuts and specifications of our new line of enclosed cars. There will be coupes, limousines, Berlins and sedans.

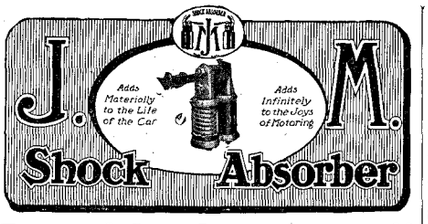
Franklin cars are made as follows:

Franklin Six "38" 7-passenger touring	$3850
Franklin Six "38" 5-passenger touring	3600
Franklin Six "38" 4-passenger phaeton	3600
Franklin Little Six "30" touring car or 2-passenger phaeton	2900
Franklin Four "25" touring	2000

Write for our catalogue—a book full of real automobile facts

Franklin Automobile Company 15 Franklin Square Syracuse N Y

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Proved by the car itself!

Scientific facts—not mere generalizations—prove J. M. efficiency.

Here is a graphic record of actual vibrations—drawn by the motor car itself. Earle L. Ovington (famous aviator and technical expert) made these exhaustive tests on various types of roads—with and without **J. M. Shock Absorbers** on his car.

If you prefer concrete, scientific facts to unsupported claims—

write today for this Ovington data

It shows in simple, graphic form the car vibrations on roads of various types—both with and without **J. M. Shock Absorbers.**

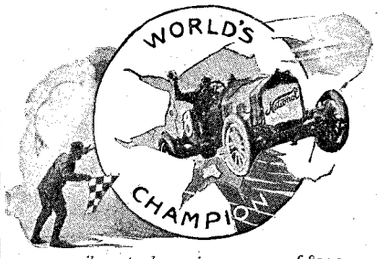
The information contained is invaluable to any motorist.

The J. M. Shock Absorber Co., Inc.,
213 S. 17th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Branches in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Rochester, Atlantic City, Cleveland, St. Louis, Boston, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Hartford, Syracuse, Providence, Jacksonville, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Ore.; Erie, Pa.; and Orlando, Fla.

Branches in every civilized country.

National



500 miles actual running average of 81.72 miles per hour.

The *National* is the one and only American-made car demonstrated to be superior to all Foreign and American-made cars, in reliability, power, speed and stability in the International 500-mile races.

NATIONAL 6:21:06 winner in 1912
Fiat (Italian) 6:31:29 second in 1912
Peugeot (French) 6:35:05 winner, 1913
(National was not entered in 1913)

For superb power, coupled with unusual ease of control—for luxurious comfort and stately appearance accompanied by dependability in any emergency, the *National* car is the

World's Champion Car

Let us send you our little free illustrated booklet on the 500 mile race. Also our catalog with photographic reproductions of our five models—$2750 to $3400, with long stroke flexible motor, left side drive, center control, access to both front doors, electric lights, electric self-starter—a car as superior in minute details as it is in actual demonstrations of quality.

National Motor Vehicle Co.,
Indianapolis, Indiana

Please send without obligation upon my part:

500-mile race book_____ Catalog_____

Name _____

Address _____

CURRENT POETRY

BY some unthinking people the term "nature-poet" is used in reproach or ridicule. The reasons for this are hard to find. Surely the trees and the flowers, the splendid pageant of the changing seasons, the world in its various aspects, are fitting subjects for poetic treatment. Indeed, they share with love, hate, hope, and fear the quality of universality and permanence of interest, so that the message of Theocritus has come with undiminished sweetness and clarity through the ages and across the seas. To celebrate and interpret nature—this is a high calling, and "nature-poet" is a title of great honor. Among the few verse-makers of our day who have earned it is Mr. Madison Cawein, whose "The Republic, A Little Book of Homespun Verse," appears under the imprint of Stewart & Kidd. The initial poem, which is too long for quotation in full and cannot be adequately represented by excerpts, is marked by enlightened and stedfast patriotism. It is perhaps the most ambitious poem in the book, but the one which we have selected for quotation is more typical. Here appear Mr. Cawein's keen, sympathetic observation, his artistry, and his imaginative power. The description of the shooting star in the concluding stanza is admirably fanciful.

Solstice

BY MADISON CAWEIN

The ant is busy with its house,
  The bee is at its tree;
And by its nest among the boughs
  The bird makes melody.
The Day, reluctant still to leave,
  Sits crystal at its noon,
Like some sweet girl, with naught to grieve,
  Sighing a dreamy tune.
Oh, hark, my heart, and quit your quest!
The song she sighs is one of rest.

The butterfly is on its flower;
  The wasp is at its clay;
The wind to bramble lane and bower
  Whispers of yesterday.
The Afternoon goes to its close,
  With bright attendant states,
Like some calm queen who seeks repose
  Behind her palace gates.
Oh, look, my heart, your pining cease!
That way, at last, you shall find peace.

The cricket thrills; the beetle booms;
  The mole heaves at its mound:
Pale moths come forth like ghosts of blooms;
  The firefly goes its round.
The eve puts off her gown of gold,
  And for a moment stands
Before her couch, a lamp of old,
  The new moon, in her hands.
Oh, heart, go follow where it gleams,
And find again your world of dreams.

The life that wakes at dark comes out:
  The spider nimbly weaves;
The bat flits silently about;
  The drowsy owlet grieves.
The Night goes stealing to her tryst,
  Breathing a fragrant sigh;
One jewel from her starry wrist
  Drops down the quiet sky.
Heart, let it be a sign to you
Of love behind the bending blue.

Punch, that journal whose name is a byword for dulness among those who have never seen it, is considered by its readers the most brilliant weekly in the world. In addition to shrewd comment and telling cartoons, it contains light verse of the highest order, verse of a sort that no other publication prints. From a recent issue we take the following poem. The name of the author is not given. The contrast between the stern grandeur of Rome and the gentle loveliness of the old country house is beautifully presented.

An Old House

Great Rome was raised on hill-tops seven,
In pomp to all the winds of Heaven
  Her brazen eagles flew;

I know an old house in a hollow,
  Its white walls harled with good Scots harling;
  Here haunts at dawn the gossip starling,
Here comes the first returning swallow
    When skies are egg-shell blue.

Great Rome she walled eternal glory—
The fame that rang in camp and story
    Still to her stones belongs;

The old house shadows—quaint and fragrant—
  A garden famed for stocks and roses,
  Where, when a summer evening closes,
Old borders bloom, half-guessed and vagrant,
    Like echoes of old songs!

Great Rome she wardened miles of marches;
From Afric's palms to Albion's larches
    Her clamorous trumpets went;

Here are for its sedate controlling
  But some few scores of sunny acres
  Fruitful and fair, content as Quakers,
Spanned in a Sunday morning's strolling
    To the wood-dove's lament!

Great Rome, high-hilled, all roads reached to her;
Her conquering sons who served and knew her
    In pomp returned again;

The old house dozes in its hollow,
  Fulfilled of gentle ghosts and graces
  Come back to haunt remembered places,
As comes the first returning swallow,
    In sunshine and in rain.

Here is a poem which may be considered to be of the same type, altho the thought is more obvious and its expression less elaborate. It is simple, picturesque, and effective. We quote it from *The Outlook*.

The Toll-Gate

BY MARTHA HASKELL CLARK

Who come riding down the way?
    Ease, and Wealth, and Pride;
    Palfreys fretting 'neath the spur,
    Lackeys by their side.
    Largess flung to left and right
    For the crowd's acclaim,
    Pages riding on before
    Heralding their fame;
    Silken banners scarlet-flung
    O'er a golden scroll—
    Haunchward drew with sulky curb:
    "Varlet! Name the toll!"

Bare of head the keeper stept forth into the light,
Where the springtime sunlight slept on the roadway white.
"Nay, put back your purses' store, meshed with crowding gold;
Never need to tax them sore, when the tale is told!
Love, the lord of these fair lands, bade me aye to say,
  This the toll that he demands ere ye enter may!

(*Continued on page* 66)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Another new and decidedly progressive development in motor car construction will distinguish the 1914

There have been three important epochs in the development of the motor car. They were the three important epochs in the development of the Cadillac. The history of the Cadillac is the history of motor car progression.

The First Epoch:—

Eleven years ago the Cadillac Company produced the first practical and durable motor car in large numbers.

How practical it was: how durable it was, the whole world knows, since those eleven year old Cadillacs are still in commission.

The Second Epoch:—

Five years ago the Cadillac Company, by massed production, scientific standardization and advanced manufacturing methods, was the first to demonstrate that it was possible to produce a high grade, powerful motor car to sell for less than $2000.

The magnificent results of that demonstration are known wherever motor cars are driven:—the record of the cars as clean, as honorable to-day as the day they were built.

The Third Epoch:—

Two years ago the Cadillac Company first made possible a realization of the motorist's dream of an automatic electrical cranking and lighting system which banished to oblivion forever the awkward crank and the inefficient illumination.

Thus, three times have Cadillac policies and Cadillac principles left an indelible imprint upon the motor car industry.

Three times has the Cadillac Company accomplished that which was proclaimed impossible.

Three times has Cadillac progression set a pattern for almost universal adoption.

The Fourth Epoch

And now a fourth epoch, a fourth period of progression as important as those preceding it is soon to be inaugurated.
The Cadillac is about to endow the motor car with:—

A new element of efficiency
A new quality of luxury
A new source of economy

The Cadillac Company is not, as you know, given to false premises or to false promises.

This new development, like its predecessors, is destined to influence the trend of the entire industry.

Public endorsement of Cadillac development has always been more emphatic than our own claims or assertions concerning that development.

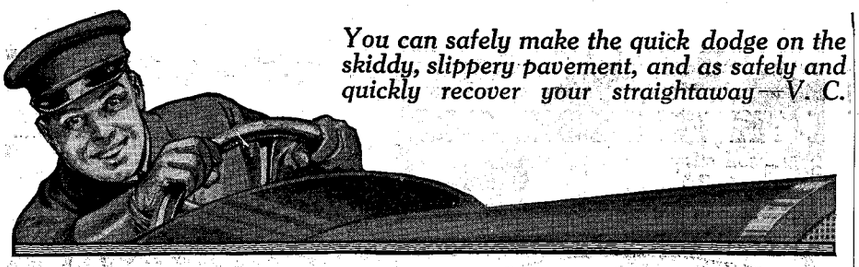
It will be so in this instance. Your recognition of these new advantages will be immediate.

Our next announcement will contain particulars.

Any expectations which this may arouse in your mind will, we feel sure, fall short of your enthusiasm when you know the facts.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO. - - - - - - DETROIT, MICH.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



You can safely make the quick dodge on the skiddy, slippery pavement, and as safely and quickly recover your straightaway—V. C.

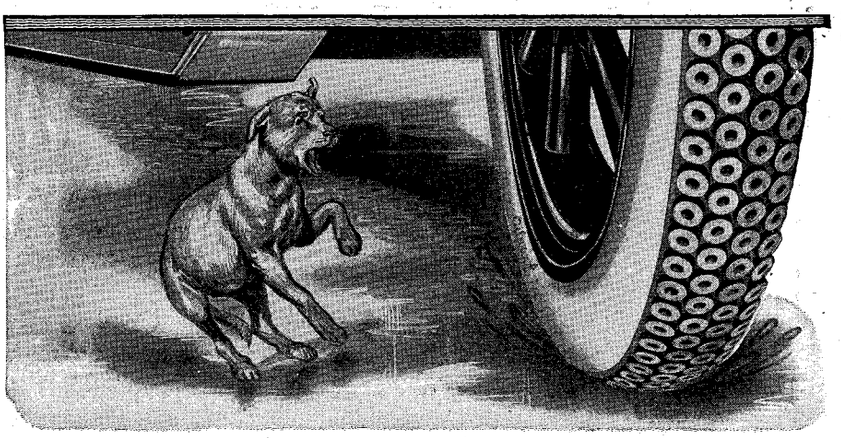
THE good driver is the instinctive driver. In emergency his hands and feet act first—his thought after. The skiddy pavement—which in emergencies so often defeats the very best of driving, is made as trustworthy as a dry, hard road.

PENNSYLVANIA Oilproof VACUUM CUP TIRES

The positive anti-skid action first puzzles and amazes the skeptical driver—then unfailingly enlists him among the tens of thousands of Vacuum Cup enthusiasts.

Many drivers are even more impressed with the absolutely Oilproof quality—they like the sensation of calmly driving down the middle of the freshly oiled road.

There's real substance behind the definite, printed guarantee of 4,000 miles. In average service Vacuum Cup Tires run far ahead in actual miles.



PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY, JEANNETTE, PA.

Pittsburgh, 505 Liberty Ave. Detroit, 254 Jefferson Ave. Minneapolis, 34 South 8th St. Omaha, 215 South 20th St.
Cleveland, 1837 Euclid Ave. Chicago, 1004 Michigan Ave. Kansas City, Mo., 514 E. 15th St. Seattle, Armour Bldg.

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY OF NEW YORK
New York City, 1700 Broadway Boston, 149 Berkeley Street Dallas, 2111 Commerce Street

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA
San Francisco, 512-514 Mission Street Los Angeles, 930 South Main Street

An Independent Company with an independent selling policy

"Mum"

applied after the bath, when the skin is clean and fresh

keeps the body and clothing sweet

through the hottest day.

"Mum" deodorizes perspiration. Unscented—stainless. Greatest toilet comfort you ever had. Used by thousands of men and women.

25c at drug- and department-stores. If your dealer hasn't "Mum," send us his name and 25 cents and we'll send it postpaid.

"Mum" Mfg Co 1106 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

McCormick Power Plugs

(Take the place of spark plugs)

are not "new" motor equipment but they do produce new efficiency in any motor car, truck, motor boat, motorcycle, gas, gasoline or kerosene engine.

More engine power—novel firing process causes more rapid and complete explosions; maintain full power—no points to burn or displace; less fuel—usually operate on leaner or cheaper mixture.

Maintain Full Firing Efficiency

Try for 20 days: Money refunded if not as represented. Price $2.00 each, net, postpaid. (Mention size and model of machine.) Further particulars on application.

McCormick Manufacturing Company
536 East First Street Dayton, Ohio

CURRENT POETRY

(Continued from page 64)

"'Copper coin of simple love
Hoarded through the years;
Silver-piece of sympathy
Wet with honest tears;
Glad-heart penny, toiling gained,
Grimed with plowshare's earth;
Or a single farthing's meed
Wrung by human worth!'"

Who come faring down the way,
Brown cheeks moorland-tanned?
Cottage lass and cottage lad
Fasted hand in hand,
Fresh from humble shepherd's byre
'Neath blue moorland skies,
Smiling trusting joy and love
To each other's eyes.
Passed the scowling, baffled train,
Ease, and Wealth, and Pride—
Paid their toll with gathered coins
These had flung aside!

By way of contrast to the serenity of this poem, we give these vigorous lines from *The Independent*. The thought is worth expressing, and it is well exprest.

On the Birth of a Child

BY LOUIS UNTERMEYER

Lo—to the battle-ground of Life,
Child, you have come, like a conquering shout,
Out of a struggle—into strife;
Out of a darkness—into doubt.

Girt with the fragile armor of Youth,
Child, you must ride into endless wars,
With the sword of protest, the buckler of truth,
And a banner of love to sweep the stars. . . .

About you the world's despair will surge;
Into defeat you must plunge and grope—
Be to the faltering, an urge;
Be to the hopeless years, a hope!

Be to the darkened world, a flame;
Be to its unconcern a blow—
For out of its pain and tumult you came,
And into its tumult and pain you go.

No poet now alive sings of courage more convincingly than Mr. Frank Taylor. He has a subject decidedly to his taste in the following lines (which we take from the London *Spectator*), and his treatment of it is admirable in its vigor and brevity. The proper names refer to actions in which the Sixth (Inniskilling) Dragoons were concerned.

"No-Surrender Oates"

BY FRANK TAYLOR

"It was blowing a blizzard. Oates said: 'I am just going outside, and I may be some time." He went out into the blizzard, and we have not seen him since."—The Diary of Captain Scott.

It was not in the fury and the foam,
The swift, earth-shaking tumult, and the shout
Of close-knit squadrons riding hard and home,
That he went out.

For him no trumpets called with jubilant blast,
Only the ice-wind's everlasting moan;
Alone into the solitude he passed,
Yet not alone.

For joyfully the long line of his peers,
Most joyfully those stanch old bands and true,
Which rode at Balaklava in far years,
And Waterloo,

Warburg, and Paardeberg, and Dettingen,
Watched him go out into the deathly wild—
Ay, many valiant souls of mighty men
Saw that, and smiled.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

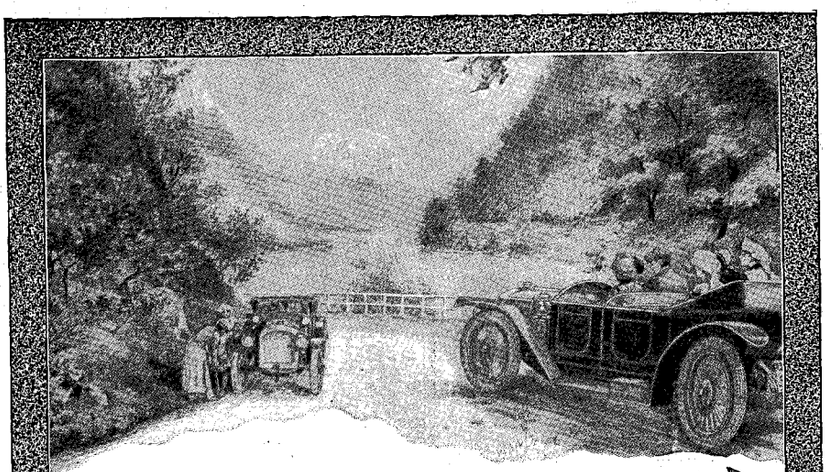
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

CALIFORNIA'S HUSTLING JAPANESE

IT would be unkind to say there are hookworms in the farming regions of the Golden State, because Mr. Rockefeller's investigators have never discovered any out there, but it seems that a whole lot of people suspect the white laborers in the rural districts of being affected with something that gives them a pronounced disinclination to wield the hoe or pilot a plow-mule when the sun is on the job in full blast. However, there are two sides to the question. Some say the California Japanese who farm are mostly of the coolie type and can not only endure more hardships than white men are expected to endure, but have a far lower standard of living and are willing to work for lower wages. Some enterprising periodicals have sent representatives to California to study the conditions which brought about the diplomatic troubles which gave the jingoes on both sides of the Pacific an excuse for trying to precipitate a clash between Japan and this country. One of these journals is *The Country Gentleman* (Philadelphia), which had Barton W. Currie investigate the situation and tell what he found. Mr. Currie believes that California's huge farms require something like coolie labor to work them, and we must look to a healthy subdivision of her large plantations and to what he calls the "little landers" for the ultimate solution of her Oriental labor problems. At present the big landowners will not work in the fields themselves and the poor whites will not compete with the Japanese when it comes to toiling in the scorching sun. A good many of the white landowners would like to have the poorer class of Japanese remain coolies, but it seems that the Mikado's subjects come to the United States for a different purpose. According to Mr. Currie, the enactment of the new Land Law may be a palliative, but it is not a cure for the economic troubles. We read in part:

To go back a while, the Jap was actually drawn into California by the suction of an economic vacuum. The California type of farming drew him and he came. He came from the swarming hills and valleys of his fatherland, just as every other type of immigrant has come to this new land of ours. Better wages and opportunities drew him to the Golden State just as they drew John Chinaman half a century ago.

But he has become undesirable because of his cockiness, has acquisitiveness, and his failure to flock to his own burrow. He has been a distinct contrast to the shrinking and "me-no-likee-trouble" Chinaman. He has failed to recognize the overlordship of the white man, and when he got a grip of anything he clung to it with unyielding



Don't let tire troubles mar your vacation tour

Thousands of motorists are planning their trips this year with the knowledge that the greatest inconvenience of motoring —tire troubles—will not cost them a single moment or a single thought. Whatever the roads—wet or dry, freshly oiled or covered with sharp stones—they will be ready for them. Not merely their vacation tours, but thousands of miles besides, will be made without a puncture or repair, and without the need of chains on slippery roads.

From ten to twenty thousand miles without repairs is the life of new tires when covered with the scientific tire protectors and non-skids

Woodworth Treads

And during that mileage the only expense is for renewing the treads themselves, which last about as long as bare tires in similar service, and cost half as much. In other words, the benefits of **Woodworth Treads** cost less than nothing in the end.

The Search for an Efficient Protector

Attempts have been made for years to prolong the life of pneumatic tires, without the annoyance of frequent local vulcanizing.

The first idea was to **cement** studded leather covers on the tires. But it was found that the leather soon stretched and loosened. Having no further grip, it chafed and frayed the rubber.

Years ago we tried attaching **Woodworth Treads** to the rims, and found that, even if they fitted tightly at first, they soon stretched (as leather and fabric must) and then chafing began.

Spring Tension Prevents Chafing

Since 1909, **Woodworth Treads** have been held, **not** by a fixed attachment which would allow looseness, but by **patented coil springs** around their edges. These springs take up stretch, and make the "new" grip **permanent.** Their tension is from 100 to 200 pounds, and so perfect is their action that users report riding many thousands of miles without a mark on the tires.

Woodworth Treads *do not* have to be made thick and heavy: they are the softest and lightest tire protectors made. The chrome leather base is rendered waterproof and permanently soft by a secret finishing process: it covers the tires as your gloves cover your hands.

WE GUARANTEE
Woodworth Treads to outwear any other type of protector in any sort of test. We also guarantee them not to chafe or injure the tires in any way. If you buy Woodworth Treads and do not find them to be all that we claim for them, we will refund the full purchase price at any time within 60 days from date of purchase.

You can begin at once to put tire troubles behind you! Even used tires will last much longer if covered with **Woodworth Treads**; new tires will be good for 10,000 to 20,000 miles. Every puncture and cut that your tires sustain means shortened tire life—more expense and trouble, which **Woodworth Treads** would save.

The leading supply houses—those that stand back of the goods they sell—catalogue and carry **Woodworth Treads.** If it is not convenient to order of them, write us direct and we will ship express prepaid.

Write your name and address on the margin of this page and send to us for a free booklet on tire preservation, useful to any motorist.

Leather Tire Goods Company
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Does Your Car Run Like a Watch?

It does and will, if you read

MOTOR AGE

A motor-car nowadays is built like a watch, to run smoothly and easily, with the least possible care.

And when a car is "running right," nothing can be more simple.

But motor-cars, like watches, occasionally need adjusting.

You can hire someone to adjust your car, if you wish, or you can do it yourself and save time and money, **if you read** MOTOR AGE.

Motor Age readers save repair bills

By removing the necessity for much of your expense, by directing your actual expenditures wisely, Motor Age **can save you money**—is saving it for more than 20,000 motorists.

These are strong statements. We ask you to prove them.

Motor Age sells for ten cents a copy. But for ONE DOLLAR we offer you a trial subscription of SEVENTEEN WEEKS, all through the months of August, September, October and November.

Seventeen weeks of the Motoring Authority of America for a dollar bill

Make this dollar investment. It may mean the saving of hundreds for you this motoring season.

Send the money at our risk with the coupon below. And send it **now.** Your subscription begins with the first issue of August.

MOTOR AGE

"The Car Owner's Weekly"

Coupon Worth Seventy Cents

Motor Age,
910 South Michigan Ave., Chicago

Gentlemen:—For this coupon and the enclosed $1.00 please send me Motor Age, 17 issues beginning with August 7th. L.D. 712

Name_____

Address_____

(For foreign and Canadian enclose $1.65)

tenacity. Furthermore, he has been as full of surprizes as an expert magician. One day he would be plodding behind the plow under a tropical sun glare; next thing you knew he would be getting pages in the Sunday newspapers under the heading of "Potato King." For ways that are dark and wiles that are vain he has collected the palm and a lot of other trimmings from his trans-Pacific cousin.

While Secretary of State Bryan was in Sacramento, riding round with Governor Johnson and inspecting Japanese colonies and villages in the Sacramento Valley, I was in the San Joaquin delta, where there are 250,000 acres of tule land, mostly under cultivation by Japs and Chinamen. In this vast reclaimed swamp you will get a better angle on the necessity for nomadic Oriental labor to California than in any other district of the State. Moreover, you will get range of the spectacular features of the so-called Japanese menace, for therein is the field of the activities of George Shima, the one Jap in California who has made a heroic success of farming and whose wealth is stated in figures running from half a million to two million dollars. The lower estimate is more nearly accurate.

There is no doubt that Shima owns from 2,000 to 4,000 acres in the delta. In addition to this he farms thousands more acres by contract. He began as a day-laborer some fifteen years ago, and while he is of the coolie type and far from intellectual, there are few farmers in this country to-day who are more intensively progressive in their agricultural methods. He employs a staff of highly educated young Japs to line up the last word in the science of the day and apply it to his farming enterprises.

For years Shima gambled against the floods that were constantly overtaking the tongue of islands between the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. Time and again he was wiped out and overburdened with debt. But somehow he emerged from every fresh disaster with a tighter grip on the situation and a keener insight into the agricultural needs of the district. Then, it is said, two big Japanese banks stuck to him through all his vicissitudes and accepted his pluck and cunning as the only collateral for extraordinary loans.

This fact has given rise to the current belief that the Japanese Government is back of Shima and scores of less noteworthy Japanese farmers, loaning them money with which to buy California land and aiding them in the purchase of farming implements and equipment. Shima and his fellow country men chuckle at these reports and Japanese bankers scout the idea as utterly ridiculous.

The San Joaquin delta is the best example of big-tract farming in California that is utterly dependent upon Oriental labor for its success. John P. Irish, Jr., who has charge of the State experiment farm at Middle River, told me that not one of the 250,000 acres in the delta was farmed by its owner. Even Shima does not farm the tracts he owns, preferring to rent them to tenants and search out new virgin tracts for his own activities.

Most of the land he now owns he purchased as virgin tule partly under water, reclaimed and diked it and put in the first crop. Having taken the virgin crop, he

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles

In the pyramid box that cannot upset

Let Your Postman Bring YOU This Box of Summer Comfort

HYMETTUS—the ancient Grecian symbol of health, the shibboleth of beauty, the emblem of wealth—is brought to you through the skill of modern chemistry, and put within the reach of everybody by quick mail delivery.

Hymettus is the toilet powder for all purposes. *These hot days* it cools and heals, prevents chafing, relieves rash, allays prickly heat, but does not cake or crinkle on the skin like ordinary talcum powder—sterile, and free from contamination, because no hand touches it from grinding to boxing. *The one safe powder for baby's skin.*

On the face—the result is equal to the finest, costliest complexion powders—smooth and velvety, without a trace of evidence, or the shine of ordinary talcum.

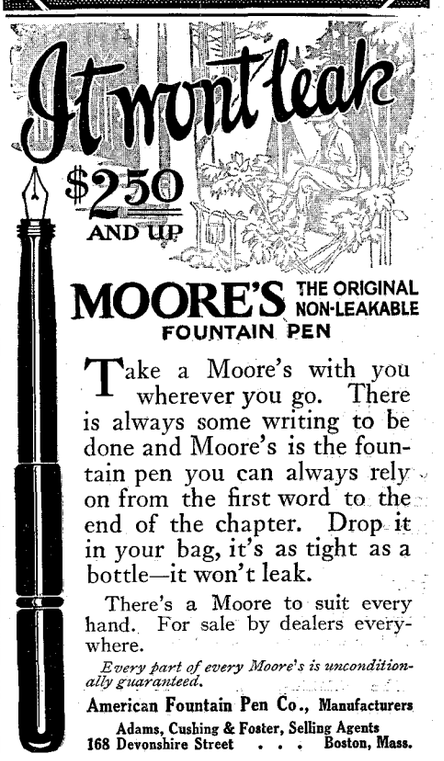
After shaving it heals the abraded cuticle, preventing chaps and redness.

With a delightful, dreamy odor that has drifted from the traditions of Mount Hymettus—*altogether* different from all other toilet powders.

UNIQUE HANDBAG BOX FREE

Send 10c (stamps or silver) for postage and packing, together with your address and your druggist's, and we will send you the new handbag size, sprinkler top, pyramid box that cannot upset—a third regular size.

THE PURA MFG. CO.
47 S. Duke St. Lancaster, Pa.



MOORE'S THE ORIGINAL NON-LEAKABLE **FOUNTAIN PEN**

Take a Moore's with you wherever you go. There is always some writing to be done and Moore's is the fountain pen you can always rely on from the first word to the end of the chapter. Drop it in your bag, it's as tight as a bottle—it won't leak.

There's a Moore to suit every hand. For sale by dealers everywhere.

Every part of every Moore's is unconditionally guaranteed.

American Fountain Pen Co., Manufacturers
Adams, Cushing & Foster, Selling Agents
168 Devonshire Street . . . Boston, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

turns it over to renters and goes into new reclamation fields. He can afford to do this, as he owns a fleet of dredgers and boats and has a highly organized staff of engineers and foremen—mostly white—to perform these big feats of island-making. The cutting of drainage canals and the building of levees subdivide the tule land into islands. In many features it resembles the Netherlands, and many Californians refer to the San Joaquin and Sacramento deltas as Little Netherlands. The San Joaquin is the lower and the Sacramento the upper delta.

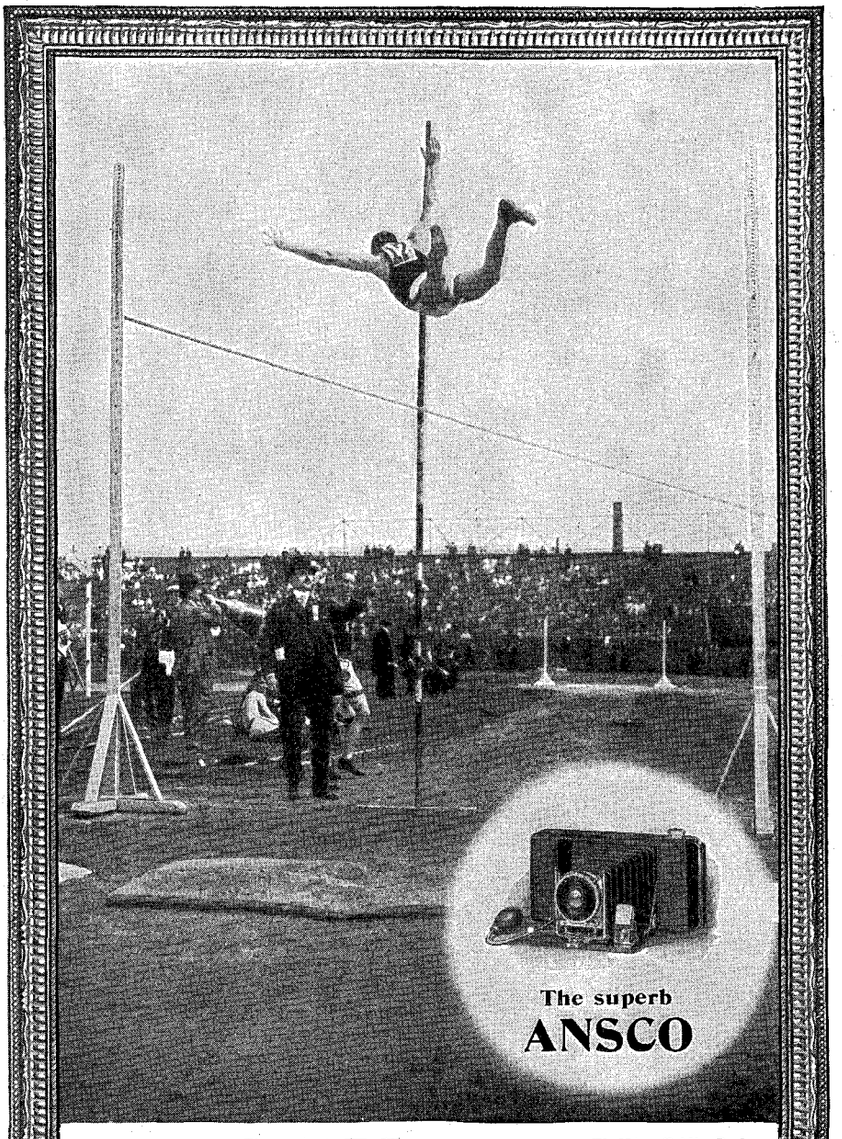
It has been a thirty-year task to reclaim these deltas. Most of the land is below water-level and has suffered from disastrous floods as late as 1907. In its early development only grain was grown. Now it provides an ever-widening diversity of crops. Last year 54,000 acres were planted to potatoes—an overproduction of about 30,000 acres in view of the disastrous market conditions. Huge tracts are in asparagus, onions, beans, and celery. Thousands of acres are sown to barley, and here alone is the exclusive field of the white man.

Practically every acre of the truck is farmed by Orientals. The white barley farmers have an exclusive, but not a fixt field, for there is in vogue a haphazard method of rotation which keeps the renters constantly shifting about. Barley farmers change places with the bean farmers or potato farmers, using their own judgment in the choice of site and crops. The owners, provided they are sure of their rent, pay no attention to the land and its fate than does a cat to its kittens after they are weaned. It is a sloppy, merry-go-round system of farming that is only made possible by the wonderful productivity of the soil. Nature has been making that soil for ages by deposits of silt from the rivers and layers of decayed tules, which have supplied quantities of humus. In some places this soil has been measured to a depth of eighty feet.

In the beginning this island land was regarded as no country for a white man. Cut up by a maze of tortuous waterways, there was no means of communication between the islands. Only in recent years have lines of passenger boats been run between the island tracts and Stockton, Antioch, Middle River, and Sacramento. In a dozen or more trips I made on these boats I counted about nine Oriental passengers to every white man. The vast majority of the buildings to be seen on the island tracts are what people there call Jap or China camps.

The Japanese population has been increased a good deal of late by the arrival of brides. Just as soon as a Japanese potato or onion farmer makes a neat sum out of a crop, he writes home for a "picture wife." By return mail he receives a bundle of photographs from which he selects the most likely-looking. He either writes or cables the number of the photograph and the "picture bride" is hustled across the Pacific on the first outgoing steamer. Concerning the competition between white laborers and Japanese, Mr. Currie says:

The building up of these Japanese



SPEED

IT'S a remarkably fast camera that takes speed pictures as clear as this. The No. 10 Folding Pocket Ansco Special (shown above) did it in 1-300 of a second. This camera is most satisfactory for vacation trips or home pictures. In bright sunlight or on dark, gloomy days it will take distinct snapshots or fast time exposures.

At any time—anywhere—you can safely rely on the amateur camera of professional quality—

The superb ANSCO

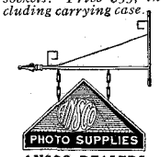
—loaded with Ansco color-value Film, the film developed with Ansco Chemicals, and prints made on prize-winning *Cyko Paper.*

$2 to $55 will buy a good Ansco. Write for catalogue No. 25, and booklet, "How to Make Enjoyment Last Forever."

ANSCO COMPANY, Binghamton, N. Y.

Pioneers in camera making. Manufacturers of photographic supplies for more than 60 years.

The No. 10 Folding Pocket Ansco Special shown above takes pictures 3¼ x 5½ inches, post card size, and is adapted for six or ten exposure Film (18A or 18B). It is fitted with Ansco Anastigmat Lens with Optimo Shutter. This shutter makes "bulb" and "time" exposures, and snapshots from one second to 1-300 of a second. Front of camera raises, lowers and shifts laterally. Finder, brilliant reversible. Noiseless winding key. Automatic spool-holding arrangement. Two tripod sockets. Price $55, including carrying case.



ANSCO DEALERS display this sign.

TENTS

TUCKER DUCK & RUBBER COMPANY
FT. SMITH, ARK.

MAKE GOOD TENTS SAVE YOU MONEY | 7x7 8-oz. WALL TENT $4.80

Write for new catalog and wholesale price list on tents, camp furniture, etc.

THE "NIAGARA" CLIP

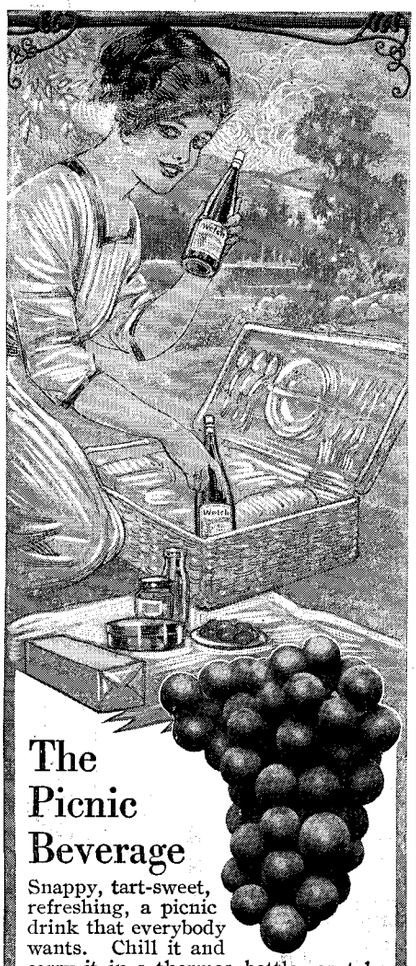
Double Grip Paper Clip

NEAT AND ATTRACTIVE — AN OFFICE NECESSITY

100 in Each Box
Sample Box 15c.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY
"Largest Clip Makers in the World."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The Picnic Beverage

Snappy, tart-sweet, refreshing, a picnic drink that everybody wants. Chill it and carry it in a thermos bottle, or take some ice along and stir up a punch for the crowd.

Order a case of Welch's from your dealer, and have plenty all the time for picnics and home use.

Welch's

"The National Drink"

Pluck some fresh mint. Crush the tips of about twenty leaves in a glass full of Welch's, and add a teaspoonful of sugar. Let stand about two minutes, strain into a tall glass filled with cracked ice. Put sprigs of mint into this, add a slice or two of orange, and serve.

If unable to get Welch's of your dealer we will ship a trial dozen pints, express prepaid east of Omaha, for $3. Sample 4-oz. bottle by mail, 10c. Booklet of recipes free.

The Welch Grape Juice Company
Westfield, N. Y.

Complete Water Tower Outfit

ONLY **$69** High grade 1000 gallon Cypress Tank and 20 ft. Steel Tower, just as shown in cut.

Tank guaranteed against decay for five years. *Same outfit on credit* at slightly higher price. Complete Water Works equipment. Better get our catalogue today, and our New Way Selling Plan No. 36, free for the asking.

THE BALTIMORE CO.
Baltimore, Maryland.

families has been one of the chief sources of alarm to the white folk in California. The nomadic bands that planted and weeded onions in the delta, then flowed down into the lower San Joaquin valley to pick raisins and grapes, apples, figs, olives, plums, and all the variety of fruits grown in San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Fresno Counties, returning to the delta to dig potatoes and crop the rest of the truck, were tolerated as an unpleasant necessity. They were hardly regarded as fixtures. No one seemed to bother to reason out just how they would ultimately fit into the economic scheme of things. Vaguely it was thought they might move on somewhere else when more white labor was available. But when these roving Japanese began to raise families a positive "yellow peril" took form, and an anti-Oriental hatred was kindled.

The success of the Oriental renter—more particularly the Japanese—in recent years has been due to his facility in obtaining labor when labor was scarce. Shima and other big renters have been accused of bringing in contract laborers by the thousands and of getting the services of skilful farm hands for fifty cents a day. It is also pretty generally maintained that the Japanese will work under a Jap for about 25 or 30 per cent. less than he charges the white man for his services. This complaint is not confined to any one district in California. The farmers proclaim it in the southern, middle, and northern counties. In Sacramento and Stockton it is a universal plaint.

Under such conditions the menace to the white farmer is palpable. Any kind of labor is scarce enough on the Pacific coast, and if the Japanese landholder and landrenter can shave the labor market and also get all the labor he needs when he most needs it there is not a scintilla of doubt of the danger of his competition. The white farmer may be immensely superior to his Japanese neighbor in his methods and in every other way, but if he can not cultivate or harvest his crops the Nipponese is simply going to run away from him in the matter of success. Careful investigation of conditions shows that this is being done in numerous instances.

You can not hire white men in California to wade through the tule dust in the Sacramento and San Joaquin deltas and thin onions, dig potatoes and onions, harvest beans and cut asparagus, with a temperature of about 120 degrees in the shade or 130 in the sun. Tule dust is an acrid powder that is about as pleasant to inhale as sulfur fumes. To pull your feet through it is like dragging leaden weights.

The white man will drive a sulky plow or cultivator where it is possible to drive them, he will man the gasoline tractors and other big machinery, but he will not toil on foot under that scorching sun between the rows of growing things that must be cultivated and dug. Nor will he pick raisins and grapes and berries on the big farms that lie outside the delta. Nor yet will he band with his kind in nomadic groups and be available here, there, and everywhere for the harvesting.

The white man simply refused to fill this economic vacuum. The Oriental yielded to the magnetic influence and was drawn into it. Now that he is in and is regarded by high and low authorities as undesirable,

"EVERYMAN" Copyright, 1912

Ask Your Dealer What He Thinks of **PAD**

An Essential in the Dress of a Gentleman is **PAD**

Boston Garter

Velvet Grip

Holds Your Sock Smooth as Your Skin

That's what counts with you. Next you want snug comfort, and finally, the service that only the best materials and making can give.

Lisle, 25c. Everywhere Silk, 50c.
GEORGE FROST CO., MAKERS, BOSTON

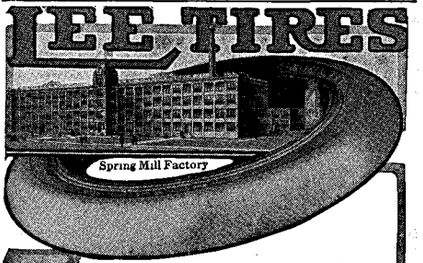
SPECIAL OFFER For July ONLY, $17.50
Cash with order. Regular price $32
Freight prepaid to any R.R. Station in the United States. Absolute satisfaction GUARANTEED or money refunded.

ITHACA HALL CLOCK

Beautiful cabinet work makes this clock an attractive ornament and adds charm to Hall or room. Height 7½ ft.—eight-day, heavy brass movement—visible pendulum—strikes hour and half-hour. Perfect time guaranteed. State if Oak or Cherry is wanted. Hand polished $20.00.
Ithaca Calendar Clock Co. Dpt. G, Ithaca, N.Y.
Est. since 1865—Reference, any Commercial Agency.

FOR JULY

LEE TIRES



WANTED — Skeptics

You say, "Puncture-Proof Pneumatic! Impossible!"

We say, "Send for Booklet 'L', full of *proof*, and our **Puncture-Proof or Money-Back Guarantee on**

LEE Puncture-Proof Pneumatic TIRES

Then you will no longer be a skeptic."

LEE TIRE & RUBBER CO.
CONSHOHOCKEN PA
J. Ellwood Lee, Pres

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the vexing problem is—how to get him out.

Here is the way the situation sizes up to J. P. Irish, Jr., of the Middle River Experiment Farm, who is also on the staff of Secretary Houston, of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Just so long as truck farming is carried on in California on a gigantic scale, and just so long as grapes and fruits are grown on the one-crop basis, we shall be absolutely dependent upon Oriental labor. If we were to drive every Jap, Chinaman, and Hindu out of the State the beet-sugar industry would instantly cease. So would a great section of all our agriculture stop with a bang. We have developed our agriculture in recent years on the basis of a big nomadic population of labor which exists by means of short-term jobs. We are farming on a basis of an immediately available supply of nomadic labor. The nomadic white labor that can be recruited is utterly worthless; wherefore we are prest by necessity to depend upon the Japanese.

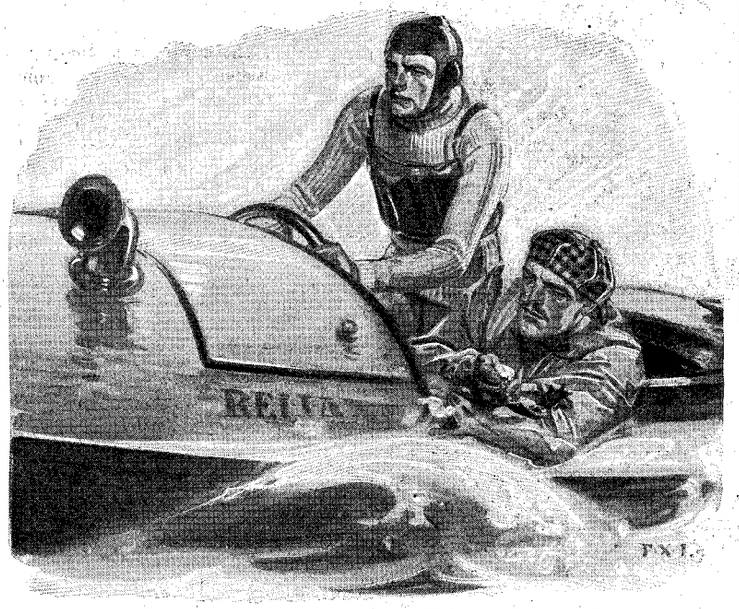
We started out with the Chinese, and he was the best type of laborer we ever had. His habits were his own; his vices were his own. He minded his own business. But a howl was raised against him and the fear grew that the country would be swamped by pigtails. Hence the Exclusion Act.

We shut the Chinese out, which created the opportunity for the Japanese invasion. The Jap rushed in to fill the demand. Where the Chinaman was complacent and passive the Jap has become stubborn and recalcitrant. He demanded and got a passport system. He resisted the pressure against him every inch of the way. But with all his stubbornness and his persistence in coming in, there were not enough of him. Wherefore the Hindu, who from the point of efficiency is less desirable than either the Chinaman or the Jap. The Hindu came not because he could furnish as good labor as the Chinaman or Japanese, but simply because he was nomadic.

Until the landholdings in California and other Pacific coast States similarly situated reduce themselves to a point where a man and his family can handle a subdivision, we are going to be ridden and bothered and vexed by these nomadic hordes from the Orient. In my opinion it would have been a great deal better if California had kept on taking the Chinamen until the density of population automatically excluded them.

People here are counting now on throwing open our doors to Southern Europe. They expect an inpouring of field laborers. But such has not been the history of immigration from that section. The masses attach themselves to the cities and only a scattered few seek the country. This is not so true of the Portuguese as of the other peoples of Southern Europe, but the Portuguese are comparatively limited in number.

The great cry in California has been that the Japanese are taking the white men's jobs. But that has been a false cry so far as the actual job is concerned. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the white man would not have the Oriental's job as a gift, with a bonus thrown in for extra inducement. Nor will the American negro take it. Several years ago a big planter in Fresno County brought a trainload of colored men from North Carolina to California to work in his fields. They remained



The Howard Watch

THE World's Record for speed on the water is held by a motor boat—45.22 miles an hour. A measured mile in less than one minute and twenty seconds: *Howard time.*

Forget for a moment that speed boat racing is a sport. Consider its *practical* results. At any given price, compare the motor boat of today with that of a few years back.

In every American industry, you will trace all its progress to hard-headed efforts to beat the record for efficient use of time.

When you see a concern forging ahead of competition, stamping its individuality on the trade—there you find the HOWARD type of man putting the thing across.

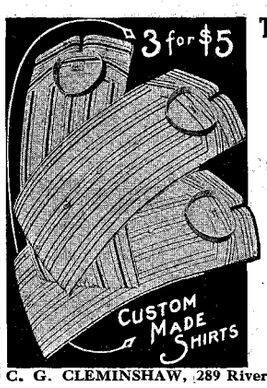
The HOWARD Watch owner may be the titular head of the concern, the Superintendent or Department Manager. It is just as likely to be some inspired youngster, who would probably disclaim any part in moulding the career of the business. As if he could help exerting the power he does!

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch is *fixed* at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (*double roller*) in a Crescent *Extra* or Boss *Extra* gold-filled case at $40 to the 23-jewel at $150—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at $350.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD WATCH. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know. Admiral Sigsbee has written a little book, "The Log of the HOWARD Watch," giving the record of his own HOWARD in the U. S. Navy. You'll enjoy it. Drop us a post card, Dept. O, and we'll send you a copy.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS
BOSTON, MASS.



Tailor Fitted New Summer Shirts

Your Individual Fit Guaranteed

At the price of *Stock-cut* shirts you can get a sure, personal, individual fit, **made** under refund guarantee, 3 for $5, delivery charges prepaid. Just the right arm and body length, chest room, neck comfort and the elegant air of gracefully fitting proportions. 200 handsome Summer patterns. Get ready for Summer by writing *now* for samples, measuring charts, etc., and be comfortably, freshly clad for the season. *References —Any Bank in Troy.*

Choice 200 Samples

C. G. CLEMINSHAW, 289 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

Just Out!

New, wonderful sensation. **No experience necessary to operate the**

'Mandel-ette'

A One Minute Camera that takes and finishes pictures in 1 minute

NO PLATES—NO FILMS—NO DARK-ROOM

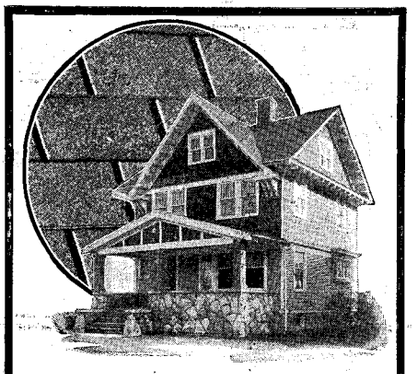
The **"Mandel-ette"** weighs 24 ounces. Embodies camera, developing chamber and dark-room. Special lens with universal focus. Perfect working shutter. Capacity 50, size 2 1-2x3 1-2 inch post cards, **loads in daylight.** Everything simple—a child can operate it.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

To introduce the "Mandel-ette" everywhere, we will send you **complete outfit for $5.** By parcel post 50 cents extra. **Money back if not satisfied.** Outfit includes "Mandel-ette" Camera and supplies to make 16 finished post cards. (Additional cards, 25 cents per package.) Send $5 with this ad today or write for **FREE,** descriptive booklet.

THE CHICAGO FERROTYPE COMPANY
A27 Ferrotype Bldg. Chicago, Ill. or Dept. A27, 89 Delancey St. New York City, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Beautiful houses from Illinois to Massachusetts are roofed with Reynolds Flexible Asphalt Shingles

A multitude of pretentious residences in a score of states are giving ample proof of the long-lasting surface of Reynolds Flexible Asphalt Shingles.

Every type of modern home can be protected and beautified, at lower cost, with these time-tried, weather-tested shingles. They withstand the ravages of driving rain, pelting hail, hottest sun and heaviest snow without warping, cracking, splitting, curling or blowing off. Sparks cannot set them on fire. Long exposure cannot dull their rich color. Adaptable to every style of pitched roof, and make possible unusual architectural effects, such as roll edges, thatch effects and rounded corners.

Reynolds Asphalt Shingles

Guaranteed for 10 years—will wear many years longer

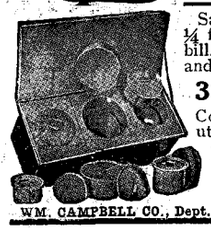
Rough-surfaced weather defiers made of crushed slate or granite securely embedded in pure asphalt. Natural colors of garnet, red or gray-green which *never fade and never need painting*. We are the original makers of flexible asphalt slate shingles and tested them for ten years before putting them on the market. They are uniform in size—8 ins. by 12¾ ins.—and are laid 4 ins. to the weather. Easily and quickly laid. Your building-supply or lumber dealer can get them for you.

Let us send you a booklet showing photographs of modern houses roofed with Reynolds Asphalt Shingles—signed opinions of owners are included. Also opinions of leading architects and builders. Write for a copy TODAY.

H. M. REYNOLDS ASPHALT SHINGLE CO.
161 Grant St., West, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Established 1868

Cast Bronze Signs
Bronze Memorial Tablets
Designs, Estimates and Illustrated Books Free.
Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry
538 West 27th Street New York

Rapid Fireless Cooker



Saves ¼ food bill, ¾ fuel, half your work, and food tastes better.

Get My 1913 SPECIAL Price Offer

30 Days' Free Trial

Complete outfit aluminum utensils free. Covers and cooking compartments lined with pure aluminum. Dust-proof, odorless. Write for Free Book and direct-from-factory prices.

WM. CAMPBELL CO., Dept. 50, Detroit, Mich.

on the job less than a week, and inside of a fortnight, so the report goes, the entire North Carolina shipment was shooting craps or shining shoes or driving ice-wagons in the city of Fresno.

CONGRESS ON PARADE

ISAAC STEPHENSON, of Wisconsin, is both the oldest and the wealthiest member of the United States Senate. A short time ago he pulled a small piece of paper out of his vest pocket and showed it to a fellow Senator. It was a check for $7,000,000, and Stephenson explained that he had been "selling a little lumber." Despite his eighty-four years, most of which have been rather strenuous, Senator Stephenson is as active in public and private affairs as many of the middle-aged members of Congress. He is only one of a considerable number of national legislators whose personal peculiarities are talked about. A Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Times Democrat* tells about some of them:

As to who is the richest man in the House of Representatives there seems to be some doubt, but in all likelihood this distinction belongs to Jefferson Levy. He inherited the bulk of his money, and incidentally the mansion and estate of Monticello, formerly the home of Thomas Jefferson.

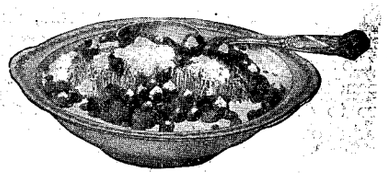
His father's brother, Uriah P. Levy, a distinguished naval officer of the last generation, was mainly instrumental in the abolition of flogging in the United States Navy. In 1830, Commodore Levy, at the suggestion of Andrew Jackson, bought Monticello, which, when he died, he left to his nephew, Jefferson. Since then the historic homestead has been maintained by the latter in keeping with its dignified traditions. An effort has recently been made to persuade Congress to take it away from him by purchase, but without success.

Now, as from a seat in the press gallery one looks over the new House of Representatives, one gets a much better view of the members than was obtainable when they sat half-concealed behind desks. Arrayed as they are at the present on leather-covered benches, any physical peculiarities they may have are observable. There seems to be more very young men than in the Congresses of a generation ago, but this impression is doubtless largely due to the fact that beards and even mustaches are no longer in fashion.

The Constitution does not permit anybody to be a member of the House who has not passed his twenty-fifth birthday. But the youngest Representative is Lathrop Brown, who is thirty years old. He was born in New York City, is six feet tall, and was graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1903. His business training was obtained in the real-estate office of Douglas Robinson, Colonel Roosevelt's brother-in-law.

The fattest and jolliest man in the House is Frank Plumley, of Vermont. He is a widower, a bank president, and is supposed to weigh not far from 300 pounds. The exact figures, however, are not obtainable.

A Grain of Wheat



A grain of wheat contains all the elements that are needed to completely nourish the human body and to sustain at top-notch efficiency all the mental and physical powers. It has been man's staff of life for over four thousand years. It is the most perfect food given to man.

But when you eat a wheat food be sure you get all the wheat in a digestible form. You need all the material in the wheat grain—the carbohydrates for heat and fat, the protein for making muscle, phosphates for brain and bone, the bran coat for keeping the bowels healthy and active. In making

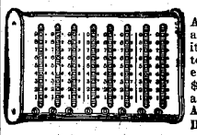
Shredded Wheat

we make all these elements digestible by steam cooking, shredding and baking into crisp, golden brown biscuits, or "little loaves."

Shredded Wheat is not flavored, treated or compounded with anything. It is a natural, elemental food. You flavor it or season it to suit your own taste. Delicious for breakfast with milk or cream or for any meal in combination with berries or other fresh fruits.

All the Meat of the Golden Wheat

Made only by
THE SHREDDED WHEAT COMPANY
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.



$1.00 ADDER
Adds accurately, quickly and easily. Durably made. Easily reset to zero. Capacity 8 columns. Over 17,000 sold. Guaranteed as represented. **Price $1.00 delivered.** Our **Self-Indicating** Adder, price $3.50 delivered, is the best low priced adding machine made. **Order one today. Agents wanted. J. H. Bassett & Co., Dept. 10B, 5921 Indiana Ave., Chicago**

YOU CAN SLEEP after sunrise, on your sleeping porch, and while travelling or camping, if you use the BLACK KNIGHT. It induces as well as prolongs sleep. Sent for 25 cents in silver. Money immediately refunded if not satisfactory. Druggists can be supplied in quantity. Write for terms. **Night Manufacturing Co.**, Dept. S., Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.

FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED FARMS ARE SAFE and yield 6% and 6½% **NET**
We collect and remit interest in N. Y. exchange without charge. Write for lists of mortgages and full details
THE DEVEREAUX MORTGAGE COMPANY
1017 Spalding Building, Portland, Oregon

6% NET
For 35 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 71. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.
PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The thinnest member is Ezekiel Candler, of Mississippi—a small, wiry, clean-shaved man, who knows how to talk. When he gets upon his feet in the House he always has something to say worth hearing. He belongs to an extraordinary number of secret societies, being a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Woodman, a Knight of Honor, an Elk, a Knight of Pythias, and a Beta Theta Pi.

The House possesses a real giant. His name is Andrew Jackson Barchfeld, and he is almost tall enough to be an attraction in a circus. Nearly seven feet high, he is well put up and powerfully built. He is a physician and a man of conspicuous ability.

The baldest member is Henry M. Goldfogle, of New York City. In fact, his head is entirely devoid of hair, and in this respect bears somewhat the aspect of an egg, inasmuch as he is clean shaven. On the other hand, the distinction of owning the most hair is held by Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois—a stout, broad-shouldered man, whose locks are fast turning gray. He is a fine debater.

It is worth mentioning in this connection that the pictures of Richmond P. Hobson which one sees in newspapers and magazines were taken not later than fifteen years ago. Since then, alas! he has lost most of the hair off the top of his head, and has been thereby deprived of some of the pulchritude which caused the women to be so anxious to confer osculatory marks of their admiration upon him. The hero of the *Merrimac* is now forty-three years of age. But it may be said of him that he is one of the oldest Americans, inasmuch as he is tenth in direct descent from Elder Brewster, of the *Mayflower*.

The late Gen. Harry Bingham, of Philadelphia, who was for many years the father of the House—meaning thereby the member of longest continuous service—was also called the "fashion plate" of that body. His mantle seems to have fallen upon Thomas G. Patten, of New York. But Joseph W. Fordney, of Michigan, sports the biggest diamond—a sparkler of huge size, which he wears in the middle of the bosom of his shirt.

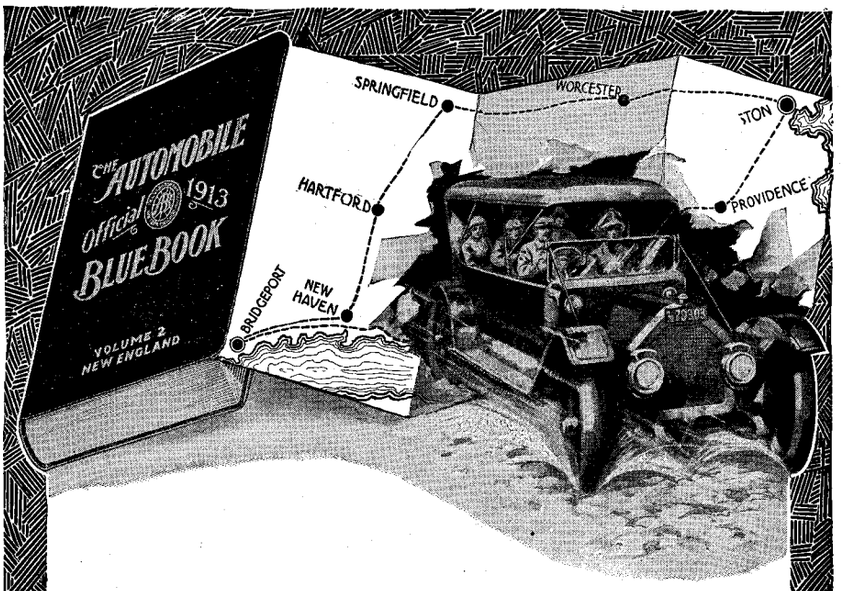
The oddest nickname is bestowed upon John L. Burnett, of Alabama, who, being short and plump, dark of complexion, heavy-set, and with broad shoulders, is called the "Jack of Clubs."

The member with the most whiskers is Edward W. Saunders, of Virginia. They are dark brown in color and parted in the middle.

"Alfalfa Bill" Murray, "Father of the Oklahoma Constitution," ran away from home when he was twelve years old, chopped wood, worked in a brick-yard, punched cattle, taught school, reported for a newspaper, and practised law. He is now by profession, a farmer. We read on:

Charles D. Carter, of the same State, boasts that he is seven-sixteenths Chickasaw and Cherokee Indian, being a direct descendant of Nathan Carter, who, when a small boy, was captured by the Indians at the Wyoming Valley massacre, in Pennsylvania, during Revolutionary times. He himself was born in the Choctaw Nation.

Still another member from Oklahoma, James S. Davenport, has been married twice, both of his wives being Cherokee Indian women of full blood. Before he



The Time For Texaco

During a long tour you test the qualities of your car and its motor at every point. On such an occasion Texaco Motor Oil shows to the best advantage. Its use insures perfect lubrication and enables your motor to deliver maximum power with minimum consumption of gas and oil.

TEXACO MOTOR OIL

has been put to severe and lengthy competitive tests by some of the largest manufacturers of pleasure cars and trucks. Every manufacturer that has so tested it has adopted it for his own use and has recommended it to the purchasers of his cars.

These tests have shown a saving of from 15% to 31% in consumption of gasoline and 18% and 33% in consumption of oil. These figures are due to the high quality of the oil. Texaco Motor Oil will not deposit a hard carbon crust. It will not congeal at a temperature of zero It gives perfect lubrication at all times and in any type of motor.

When touring look for the Texaco garage sign. Buy your oil and supplies where you see it. Texaco Motor Oil is sold in most good garages and supply shops in 1 and 5 gallon cans. For instructive booklet, "Maintaining a Motor Car," Address Dept. E, 4 Washington Street, New York City.

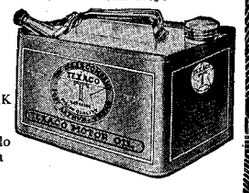
When Touring, Look for This Sign

THE TEXAS COMPANY

HOUSTON NEW YORK

Branch Offices:

Boston St. Louis New Orleans Pueblo
Philadelphia Norfolk Dallas Tusla
Chicago Atlanta El Paso



RAW FOOD BOOK AND Health Guide

100 Per Cent Good. Get one. Read it. Follow its teaching for health, to get well and keep well by simple, easy methods, to increase your mental, physical and vital vigor to a remarkable degree. Results will surprise you. Get the book, postpaid for 2c stamp. Address BYRON TYLER, 101 Syndicate Building, Kansas City, Missouri

THE STEPHENSON LYNN MASS.

UNDERGROUND GARBAGE RECEIVER

NO FLIES NO LITTER NO ODORS

Thousands in use. Sold direct from factory. Guaranteed. Circular free
C. H. STEPHENSON, Mfr., 52 Farrar Street, Lynn, Mass.

Rider Agents Wanted

in each town to ride and exhibit sample Ranger bicycles. *Write for our latest special offer.*
Finest Guaranteed 1913 Models with Coaster-Brakes, Puncture-Proof tires, **$10 to $27**
1911 & 1912 Models all of best makes.... **$7 to $12**
100 Second-Hand Wheels **All makes and models, good as new.....** **$3 to $8**
Great FACTORY CLEARING SALE
We ***Ship on Approval*** *without a cent deposit, pay the freight,* and allow
10 DAY'S FREE TRIAL.
TIRES, coaster-brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, parts and repairs *at half usual prices.* **DO NOT BUY** until you get our catalogues and offer. *Write now.*
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. T-172 CHICAGO

Some men feel that fine literature is something beyond them—something requiring a certain "higher education"—when as a matter of fact, all they need to fully understand and appreciate the beauties of good books is a copy of the Standard Dictionary.

LIVE in California

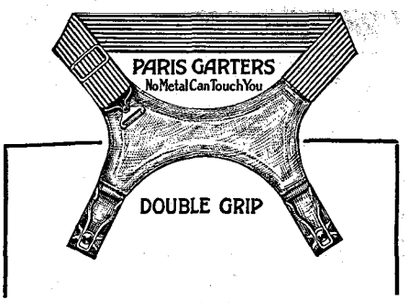
In Los Angeles you LIVE—with towering mountains on one side and the Pacific on the other—with every form of out-door recreation always and easily available—and with every opportunity for profitable business endeavor.

For special attention address inquires to
MR. FRANK WIGGINS,
Sec., Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.

SEE VANCOUVER BRITISH COLUMBIA

"Scenery of Switzerland;" climate without extremes, pleasant waters, snow-capped mountains, rich valleys, stupendous resources. Costs no more to route via Vancouver. Write for literature.
PROGRESS CLUB, Box D VANCOUVER, B. C.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



For very thin lisle or silk socks such as young men wear for summer—

DOUBLE GRIP

PARIS GARTERS

are just right. They keep a snug looking ankle, the soft rubber grip doesn't tear.

Find the name "Paris" on the back of the shield before you buy.

25c and 50c

A. Stein & Co., *Makers*

Chicago and New York

PARIS GARTERS

No metal can touch you

Like a Dip at the Sea Shore

A Hygienic Necessity in Every Bathroom

KNICKERBOCKER SPRAY BRUSH

Fresh flowing water through hundreds of hollow rubber teeth of the SPRAY-BRUSH makes your bath as refreshing and invigorating as a dip at the sea shore. ***Combines Shower, Shampoo and Massage ALL IN ONE.*** Better than expensive overhead showers—costs only a fraction as much. This modern appliance thoroughly massages the skin—cleansing and washing away the impurities from every pore. Makes your whole body glow. Ideal for bathing children.

The SPRAY-BRUSH is unexcelled for shampooing and soon pays for itself. Its staunch, flexible teeth thoroughly massage the scalp through the heaviest hair. Flowing water cleanses of all dirt and dandruff.

Made of best India rubber. WEAR FULLY GUARANTEED. Will last three to five years. FITS ANY FAUCET. Sold on ten days' trial—your money back if not pleased. Five sizes, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00. Descriptive folder mailed on request. Don't put it off—get a SPRAY-BRUSH today at your dealer's, or order direct. WRITE NOW.

KNICKERBOCKER MFG. CO.

Dept. 803 215 W. Schiller Street, Chicago.

came to Congress he was Speaker of the lower house of legislature of the Cherokee Nation.

By no means lacking in romantic interest is the career of Representative Caleb Powers, of Kentucky, who, according to his own account, "served eight years and three months in jail after the shooting of Governor William Goebel by an unknown assassin."

Difenderfer, of Pennsylvania, was a practising dentist for fourteen years. But his noteworthy achievement was the building and operating of the first woolen mills in the Chinese Empire, at Tientsin.

Cary, of Wisconsin, was left an orphan at thirteen years of age. Five younger brothers and sisters were put into an orphan asylum to be taken care of. But this enterprising youth, starting in as a messenger-boy, rose to be a telegraph-operator by the time he was nineteen, and, taking the children out of the asylum, provided them with a home.

Richard W. Austin, of Tennessee, occupied the humble position of an assistant doorkeeper of the House of Representatives during the lifetime of the Forty-seventh Congress.

The only member who calls himself a "capitalist"—not exactly a popular kind of designation from a political viewpoint—is merely a delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii. His name is Kalanianacle, and he hails from Honolulu. To most people, however, he is better known as Prince Cupid. A cousin of King Kalakaua and of Queen Liliuokalani, he was created a royal prince "by acclamation" in 1884. His wife is a daughter of a chief of the Island of Maui.

Nearly fifty years have elapsed since the close of the Civil War, and so it is not surprizing that only a small handful of veterans of that conflict should be found in the House of Representatives of to-day. Of these Kirkpatrick, of Iowa, and Sherwood, of Ohio, fought on the Union side, the latter taking part in no fewer than forty-two battles and coming out as a brigadier. On the Confederate side were Taylor and Richardson, both of Alabama, and Stedman, of North Carolina, who was wounded three times. Taylor was only fifteen years old when he enlisted.

The only Union Civil War veterans in the Senate are Works, of California; Nelson, of Minnesota, and Warren, of Wyoming. The last-named received a medal for gallantry on the field of battle. Nelson was taken prisoner.

Bankhead and Johnston, both of Alabama; Bacon, of Georgia; Thornton, of Louisiana, and Webb, of Tennessee, were the Senators who fought for the lost cause. Bankhead was wounded three times, and Johnston four times.

Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, was a hod-carrier and cowboy. Perkins, of California, served as a sailor before the mast. Bradley, of Kentucky, ran away from home at fourteen years of age, and joined the Union Army twice, but his father recovered possession of him before he was able to do any fighting.

Senator Pittman, of Nevada, was the first prosecuting attorney at Nome, in Alaska. He took an active part, as one of the attorneys for the mine owners, in the celebrated mining litigation which afforded material for Rex Beach's novel, "The Spoilers."

Railway Equipment Obligations

The success of our first book on "Railway Equipment Obligations," published in 1912, has prompted us to issue a second edition.

The new book describes the equipment issues of the principal railroads with information revised to May 1, 1913.

We will be pleased to send you a copy upon your personal request.

Ask for booklet R-444

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Capital and Surplus, - - $30,000,000
Deposits, - - - - - 176,000,000

6% For 30 years investors in all parts of the U. S. and several Foreign Countries have purchased our 6% First Farm Mortgages without the loss of a dollar principal or interest. Send for descriptive pamphlet "A" and list of offerings. Highest references.

E. J. LANDER & CO. Grand Forks, N. D.

"HOW TO CHOOSE ORIENTAL RUGS"

By FRANK ALVAH PARSONS, President New York School of Applied Art

FREE! A complimentary copy of this instructive book will be mailed to any Literary Digest reader sending us the names of three friends who are interested in this subject.

H. MICHAELYAN, Broadway and 20th St., New York

LONG LIFE And How To Attain It

Brief, simple, practical rules for everyday life. By Dr. Kintzing. 12mo, cloth. $1.00 *net*; by mail, $1.10.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

You could dip this house in water

Unprotected walls of **stucco, concrete** or **brick** absorb much water, becoming damp, unsanitary and disfigured. But they can be waterproofed and beautified by an application of

TRUS-CON STONETEX

APPLIED WITH A BRUSH

A liquid cement coating which becomes an inseparable part of the wall, sealing all pores and filling hair-cracks. Hard as flint. Dampproof, weather-resisting. Gives uniform, artistic color. Furnished in a variety of tones.

It will pay you to learn about Trus-Con Waterproofing Products. Write for full information, telling us your needs.

THE TRUS-CON LABORATORIES

136 Trus-Con Bldg. Detroit, Mich.

Waterproofings—Dampproofings—Technical Paints

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Reed Smoot, of Utah, is, as everybody knows, the only Mormon in Congress. When he first came to the Senate there was a great row, as will be remembered, and strenuous efforts were made to put him out, but he sat tight, smiled blandly, and there he still remains, having earned the respect of all his fellow members in the Upper House.

The fattest man in the Senate is Ollie James, of Kentucky. The tallest is Penrose, of Pennsylvania—a huge man, with remarkably high shoulders, which greatly add to the effect of his stature.

TWO GETTYSBURG ENCOUNTERS

DURING the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg a number of old men, clad in the Confederate gray, walked up Cemetery Ridge together. One of them was deferred to as leader because he had been in Pickett's famous charge. The others were among the unhappy regiments that had to wait back at Seminary Ridge and watch Pickett's men move forward. A New York *Times* correspondent tells about the incident. We quote him for the rest of the story:

But the old man had another title to consideration. Not only was he in Pickett's charge, but he was in the fight at the Bloody Angle, where Pickett's men all but got over Cemetery Ridge, and he was wounded there. He had come to show the luckless men who had watched him and his comrades run up that ridge where they had gone. It is a good many years ago, and they had forgotten.

Along Cemetery Ridge were several other scouting parties, old Union and Confederate soldiers, all bent on similar missions. One Union soldier had loitered behind the squad that he was with, and while he was standing there, with his hands clasped behind him, studying the field, the Confederates came up.

"The place is right here," said the leader. "This is the Bloody Angle, and I was shot right here where I stand now. I would have died if it hadn't been for a Union soldier, who saved my life. I've often wished I could see him, but I never saw him after that day."

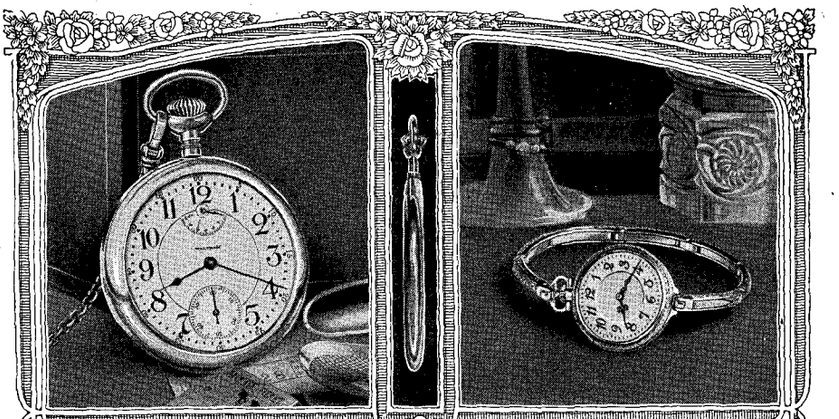
The old Federal turned around and surveyed him with placid interest.

"That's a funny coincidence," he remarked. "I was at the Bloody Angle, too, and there was a Rebel there who was pretty badly hurt. I first gave him a drink of water, and then I took him upon my back and carried him out of the line of fire to the field hospital. Some other Union soldiers must have been doing something like that to you at the same time."

"But, my God," cried the Confederate, "that's just what that Yankee did for me. There couldn't have been two cases just like that at the same time. Let me look at you."

He grabbed the Yankee by the shoulder and looked at him long and earnestly.

"You are the man," he said. Further inquiry put it beyond a doubt. The Confederate was A. C. Smith, of the Fifty-sixth Virginia, a part of Garnett's gallant brigade, and the Union man was Albert N. Hamilton of the Seventy-second Pennsylvania. By a little comparison of notes it was made certain that it was Hamilton who had saved Smith as he sank under the Union fire at the Bloody Angle.



At both extremes of size and in between

Waltham Watches

have the supreme instrumental excellence

The Watch on the left is the Waltham "Vanguard", the most widely used railroad watch in the world. In every country you will find trains running, and running promptly on Vanguard time. But we do not consider this the height of Waltham achievement, for the reason that large size watches such as railroad men use are not particularly difficult to manufacture.

A more severe test of watchmaking occurs in the thinner and smaller models such as the lady's watch pictured above, the movement having the same diameter as a nickel 5-cent piece. It is our sincere opinion that Waltham offers the first ladies' watches which can really be considered as serious dependable timepieces.

Most ladies' watches are made to be worn in the bureau drawer; Walthams are designed for actual use and accurate use at that.

Ask your jeweler to show you a Waltham Riverside model. It is worth a hundred "toy watches."

Riverside Watches are described and illustrated in a booklet, sent free upon request. Please mention "The Riverside Family."

Waltham Watch Company
Waltham, Mass.

Set Out Lovett's Pot-Grown Strawberry Plants in July or August and Have a Crop of Delicious, Big, Red, Juicy Berries Next June

I am recognized throughout the country as a strawberry plant grower. For 35 years and more I have specialized in strawberries, and know my plants almost as intimately as you do your children.

Some of the most widely known and most successful varieties were introduced by me. For instance, the **Gandy, Morning Star, Silver Coin, etc.**

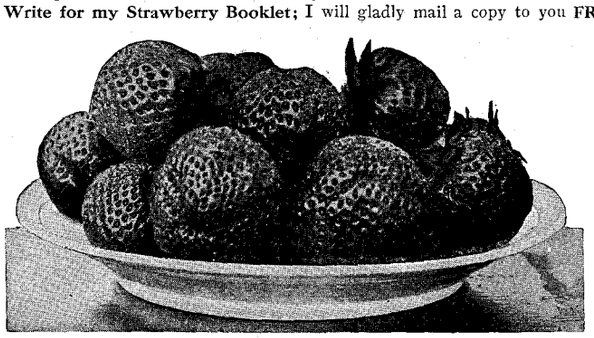
Readers of The Literary Digest want berries quickly. None of you want to wait two springs for a crop as you positively must if you set out anything but pot-grown plants.

This year I have a magnificent lot of plants of the wonderful Van Fleet hybrids, varieties that I have been testing during the last five years, and I can conscientiously say **I have never grown a strawberry that I can recommend more highly, as best in every way.** I have named them

Edmund Wilson Early Jersey Giant Late Jersey Giant

They are strong, healthy growers, and immense yielders of brilliant red berries of enormous size, with the exquisite flavor of the wild strawberry.

Write for my Strawberry Booklet; I will gladly mail a copy to you **FREE.** It tells all about the **Van Fleet Hybrids,** and gives full descriptions of **many other choice varieties,** with prices, **and full cultural directions.**



Now is the time to order. It takes time to properly prepare the bed for plants. I'll tell you how to do it for largest yield of biggest and juiciest berries. Write now while you think of it.

J. T. LOVETT
Monmouth Nursery
Box 130
Little Silver, N. J.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Not to Blame.—"I understand Willie Jones has run away from home."

"Yes, his mother gave him a cubist haircut."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Rewards Not Post Mortem.—WILLIE—"Paw, what is the difference between genius and talent?"

PAW—"Talent gets paid every Saturday, my son."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Brute!—"My husband is one of the most stubborn men in the world."

"He can't be any more stubborn than mine."

"Oh, yes, I'm sure he must be. Yesterday I had an engagement to meet him at three o'clock."

"Yes?"

"Well, it was nearly 4:30 when I got there, and he won't admit yet that the rest he got while he was waiting did him good."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Missed Nothing.—He and she arrived in the fifth inning.

HE (to a fan)—"What's the score?"

FAN—"Nothing to nothing."

SHE—"Goody! We haven't missed a thing!"—*Illinois Siren.*

Trapt Her.—BOBBY—"Ma, you said that I shouldn't eat that piece of cake in the pantry—that it would make me sick."

MOTHER—"Yes, Bobby."

BOBBY (convincingly)—"But, ma, it hasn't made me sick."—*Puck.*

Obliging Her.—The sweet young thing was being shown through the Baldwin locomotive works.

"What is that thing?" she asked, pointing with her dainty parasol.

"That," answered the guide, "is an engine boiler."

She was an up-to-date young lady and at once became interested. "And why do they boil engines?" she inquired again.

"To make the engine tender," politely replied the resourceful guide.—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

Economic Defense.—"Why don't women dress sensibly?"

"If they did, half the industries of the world would go to smash."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Sherlockette.—"My wife kisses me evenings when I get home late."

"Affection?"

"No; investigation."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Fish Story.

Fish,
Wish.

Bait,
Wait.

Bite,
Flight.

Roam
Home.

Buy,
Lie.

—*New York Sun.*

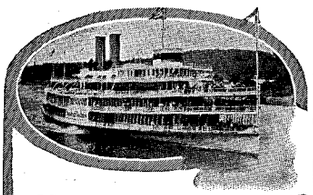
Travel and Resort Directory

VACATION CRUISES
Special Summer Rates
NOW IN EFFECT
Jamaica and the
PANAMA CANAL
CUBA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA,
by "PRINZ" and other steamers of our ATLAS SERVICE

SUMMER CRUISES
To the LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN
SCOTLAND, ORKNEY & FAROE ISLANDS, ICELAND, SPITZBERGEN, NORTH CAPE, NORWAY
From Hamburg, during JULY and AUGUST, by S. S. VICTORIA LUISE, S. S. BISMARCK & S. S. METEOR

Cruise Around the World and Through the Panama Canal
By Twin-screw S. S. "*Cleveland,*" leaving New York January 27th, 1915,
135 days—$900.00 and up
Register your engagements now. Good rooms will soon be taken.

Write for full information
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway, New York
Boston, Philadelphia
Pittsburgh, Chicago
San Francisco
St. Louis



Hudson River by Daylight

Between New York and Albany on a magnificent Day Line steamer is the most perfect inland water journey in the world. Your enjoyment of the Hudson's charming beauty and historic shores will be made complete by the comfort and luxury of the Day Line service. A fine orchestra and restaurant on each boat. Great, New Steamer "Washington Irving," in commission.

Through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. All service daily except Sunday.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Desbrosses Street Pier New York

DUNNING TOURS
Around the World, Sept. 20, Nov. 15, 1913.
Egypt, Palestine and the Levant, Jan., Feb., 1914. Independent Tours for families and private parties. The Nile.
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
102 Congregational Building, Boston, Mass.

BOARDERS WANTED.—North Yonkers (40 min. from N. Y.), Opposite Palisades, convenient to cars and trains. Private family. Home cooking. Large house and grounds. Sun parlor. Beautiful view of river. Box A, Literary Digest.

Japan and Return Now $300!
And Time Reduced Nearly ONE WEEK
Japan in 10 Days—China in 15 Days
On New, Fast, Luxuriously Equipped
Canadian Pacific Empresses

Brand new, the Empress of Russia and Empress of Asia are superbly equipped—nothing like them in Pacific waters. Voyage delightful—Japan fascinating—the Orient's great summer resort. Time saved allows two weeks extra for business or sightseeing. Six weeks ample time for trip—expense no more than European tour.
FOLDER FREE—Telling of ships, voyage and Japanese visit in an entertaining way. Yours with full information as to Oriental, Australasian and 'Round-the-World tours from any Canadian Pacific agent, or
C. E. BENJAMIN, G. P. A.
Pacific S. S. Lines, Dept. 1, Montreal, Canada

Classified Columns

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

IDEAS WANTED—Mfrs. are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Personal Services. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 45 Owen Bldg., Washington, D.C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. Send sketch or model for free search. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Pat. Lawyer, 624 F St. Washington, D. C.

Kennel Directory

AIREDALES

AIREDALE TERRIERS
The best dogs on earth. High class puppies and grown stock for sale. If I can't please you, nobody can. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. J. BUTLER, 59 William St., New York.

PUBLICATIONS

IF YOU HAVE A DOG
you should read
FIELD AND FANCY
the only weekly in America devoted exclusively to the dog. Sample and Special Trial Subscription Offer on application.
FIELD AND FANCY
14 Church St. New York

Buy an Airedale to Protect Your Home and Family. The most useful, courageous and devoted dog of any bred. The Fashionable Pet of the 400. The Pal of the workingman. In addition to being perfect home guards, playmates and protectors of children, they are the greatest all round hunters of any breed yet produced. A thoroughbred pup can be bought from $25 to $50, according to quality. Let The Kennel Review tell you more about them and send you a free copy of the best dog paper published. Address
The Kennel Review, 59th St., Kansas City, Mo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions wanted, sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free.
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO. Washington

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice FREE. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept 13, Washington, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT Positions Open to Men and Women. Commence $65 to $100 month. Thousands of appointments. List of positions available, free. Franklin Institute, Dept. R49, Rochester, N. Y.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS

AGENTS' PRICES. One machine at wholesale price to introduce our goods. Bargains in every make. Typewriters for $5.00 up.
STANDARD TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
23 Park Row New York

REAL ESTATE

Adirondacks—Town (in fee good title) and will sell to approved parties at very reasonable price, several desirable tracts of woodland, fronting on Long Lake; most suitable for Camps or Bungalows. Fine spring water, beautiful scenery, convenient. Elevation 1700 feet. *Russell Thayer, 1934 Market St., Philadelphia.*

MONEY MAKING FARMS
13 States, $10 to $50 an acre; live stock, tools and crops often included, to settle quickly. Big illustrated Catalogue No. 36 free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 14, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Portraits 35c., Frames 15c., Sheet Pictures 1c. Stereoscopes 25c. Views 1c. 30 days' credit. Samples and catalog free.
CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT CO.
Dept. 141-S, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago

Travel and Resort Directory

"Travel Without Trouble"
Inclusive Independent Travel, prearranged in all details, for individuals, families or groups of friends, for America, Europe and Round the World. Itineraries planned to meet individual requirements.
ROUND THE WORLD Tours *de Luxe* leave Sept., Oct., Nov., Jan.
Illustrated program on request
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Ave., New York
Cook's Traveler's Cheques are Good All Over the World

RAYMOND - WHITCOMB
TOURS OF LUXURY

Round The World
Small Parties, private in character, leave frequently from September to January. The Highest Travel Plane—Exceptional in every way.

PANAMA
Summer Cruises to Cuba, Jamaica, Costa Rica and the Panama Canal—25 days, $195. July 12, Aug. 2, Aug. 30.
Ask for Booklet that Interests you
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
Boston, New York, Phila. San Fran.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In the Hookworm Zone.—"Is Dobbs a hard-working man?"

"I guess you can call him that. Any kind of work seems hard to him."—*Birmingham Age Herald.*

One Freak.—INSPECTOR—"Any abnormal children in your class, Miss Pedagog?"

SCHOOL TEACHER—"Yes; one of them has good manners."—*Life.*

Concurring.—HE—"As I was saying, Miss Maymie, when I start out to do a thing I stay on the job. I'm no quitter."

SHE (with a weary yawn)—"Don't I know it!"—*Baltimore American.*

He Got On.—MILLYUNS—"When I married your mother I was earning ten dollars a week—two years later I bought out my employer."

DAUGHTER—"And put in a cash register!"—*Town Topics.*

Ultimatum.—"My dear, I see you are having some clothes made for your poodle."

"Yes; it is the latest fad."

"Well, I serve notice right here that I don't button any dogs down the back."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Dietetic Ditty.

Peter, Peter, Pumpkin eater,
Had a wife and couldn't keep her;
Even in a London cell
They couldn't keep her very well.
—*Cornell Widow.*

Elucidated.—"Henry, it says here that Mr. Jackson pelted the pill for three sacks. What does it mean?"

"Good heavens, Mary, can't you understand plain English? It means that he slugged the sphere safe and landed on the third pillow."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

His Class.—ROBBY—"I think I like you better than any of the other fellows that come to see sister."

PERCY—"I'm pleased to hear it, Robby. Why do you like me the best?"

ROBBY—"Because sis always lets me stay around and hear what you say."—*Judge.*

Lost Caste.—"Future generations will think I am the President of the Ananias Club," the shade of General Sherman moodily remarked.

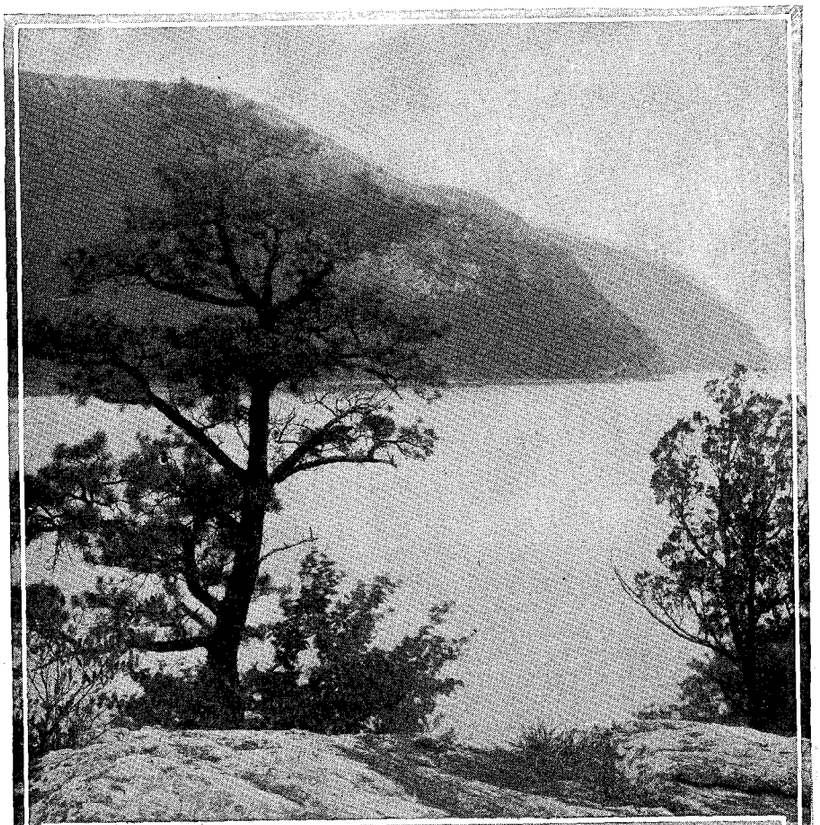
"What's the matter?" asked Napoleon.

"Why, Carnegie has abolished war and the theologians have abolished hell," replied Sherman.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The British Isles naturally are very interesting to visit to Americans of British ancestral issue, who find the "old sod," Scotland, Wales and England, of great attraction; but it is pleasant to record a decided increase in the number of visitors from all parts of the World to the picturesque sections of the Emerald Isle, the Wilds of Scotland, and to the beautiful English Lakes and North-Wales.

The handsome illustrated literature published and distributed free of charge by the English Railways undoubtedly is responsible for the added interest Americans take in visiting the British Isles.

Records received from the London & North-Western and Caledonian Railways show a very decided increase in American travelers.



THE HUDSON RIVER

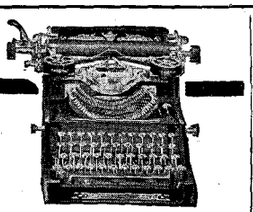
Have you heard the call of the Hudson?
It is the voice of beauty, history and legend addressed in persuasive tones to all our people everywhere.
To see and enjoy this world-famous river for 140 miles, travel via the New York Central Lines, the only railroad along its shores.

For booklet containing 30 beautiful views of the Hudson, address

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Travel Bureau, Room 2520, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

We Save You $35



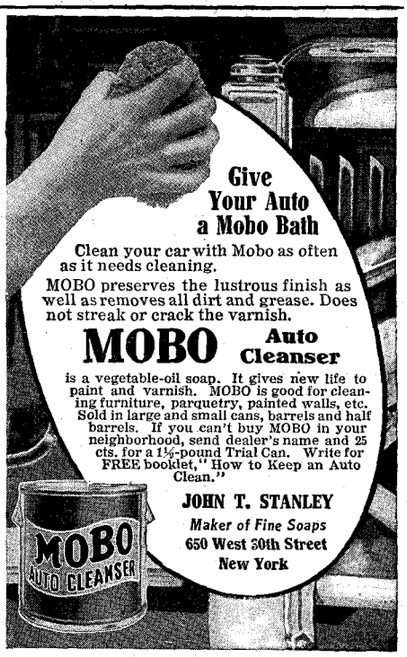
A Pittsburgh Visible at $65 means one-third saved on the ordinary priced machine. No salesmen's salaries, small branch-office expense and low overhead expense make possible this exceptional price. Our co-operative sales plan will interest you. It tells how you can save money and at the same time own this typewriter. Write for details.

Pittsburgh Visible Typewriter

A Standard Machine for Twenty Years

Has all the newest improvements. Removable keyboard for cleaning and repairing. Back spacer. Tabulator. Two-color ribbon. Perfect touch. Quick action. Absolute alignment. Universal keyboard.

PITTSBURGH VISIBLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Dept. 77, Smithfield and Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.



Give Your Auto a Mobo Bath

Clean your car with Mobo as often as it needs cleaning.

MOBO preserves the lustrous finish as well as removes all dirt and grease. Does not streak or crack the varnish.

MOBO Auto Cleanser

is a vegetable-oil soap. It gives new life to paint and varnish. MOBO is good for cleaning furniture, parquetry, painted walls, etc. Sold in large and small cans, barrels and half barrels. If you can't buy MOBO in your neighborhood, send dealer's name and 25 cts. for a 1½-pound Trial Can. Write for FREE booklet, "How to Keep an Auto Clean."

JOHN T. STANLEY
Maker of Fine Soaps
650 West 50th Street
New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A restful happy trip is dependent upon an easy care-free mind.

Whether your travels mean a brief vacation within the United States or Canada, or an extended tour abroad you can relieve your mind of anxiety about your personal effects by securing our Tourists' Baggage Insurance Policy.

It saves you, maybe hundreds of dollars—costs but a few cents a day

Our policy indemnifies you against loss of belongings from fire, theft, perils of navigation and transportation while in the custody of any steamship, railroad, express company, or hotel.

FREE Our bon voyage memorandum book of "Things to Remember While Traveling." Write for it *now*.

Insurance Company of North America

DOCK & WALNUT STS

PHILADELPHIA

FOUNDED 1792

Capital $4,000,000
Surplus to Policy-holders over $8,500,000

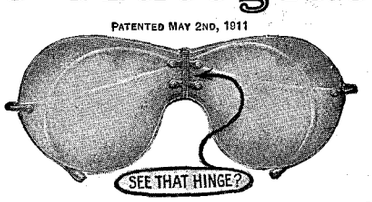
FOUNDED 1792

Writers of Insurance covering:

Fire	**Marine**
Rent	**Inland**
Tornado	Tourist
Automobile	
Leasehold	Motorboat
Perpetual	Parcel Post
Use & Occupancy	Registered Mail

The Autoglas

PATENTED MAY 2ND, 1911



This glass is the only comfortable goggle and only efficient eye protector made.

WITHOUT rims, **hinged at the center,** it is neat and inconspicuous. Conforms to the contour of the face and at the same time affords absolutely unobstructed vision.

Price, with plain amber lenses, $5.00
Or with wearers correction, $9.00

Any Optician, Sporting Goods or Motor Supply House can equip you. If your dealer hasn't them, write to us. We will see that you get them.
Over 12,000 now in use.

F. A. HARDY & CO.
Department D. CHICAGO, ILL.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

June 30.—The Imperial Parliament votes to give the German Government the army increase it demanded.

July 1.—Henri Rochefort, French politician and man of letters, dies at the age of 83.

Forty-four nations are represented at the second international opium conference at The Hague.

July 2.—The Royal Agricultural Society of England awards its honorary diploma of membership to James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture under President Taft, for his services to agriculture.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 26.—The Administration currency bill is introduced in the House and Senate.

President Wilson selects Justice J. W. Gerard, of New York, to be Ambassador to Germany, and names Richard L. Metcalfe as Civil Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

The Interstate Commerce Commission rescinds its order denying an investigation to the Eastern railroads on the question of advancing freight rates.

President Wilson names the members of the Commission on Industrial Relations. They follow: Frank P. Walsh, of Kansas City, Mo.; John R. Commons, of Wisconsin; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, of New York; Frederick A. Delano, of Chicago; Harris Weinstock, of California; S. Thurston Ballard, of Kentucky; John B. Lennon, of Illinois; James O'Connell, of Washington, D. C.; Austin B. Garretson, of Iowa.

William J. Harris, of Georgia, is confirmed as Director of the Census by the Senate. He succeeds E. Dana Durand.

June 27.—President Wilson approves recommendations that navy officers serve twenty years before retirement.

June 28.—A renewal of the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Japan is signed by Secretary of State Bryan and Ambassador Chinda.

June 30.—The Indian Appropriation Bill, carrying $10,000,000, is signed by President Wilson.

The State Department receives word that Portugal approves in principle Secretary Bryan's peace plan.

July 1.—A Treasury Department report says there is a Government surplus of $40,083,229 at the end of the fiscal year.

GENERAL

June 26.—Governor Dunne, of Illinois, signs the Woman's Suffrage Bill in the presence of leaders of the suffrage movement.

June 27.—A strike of 15,000 coal miners in the New River district of West Virginia is called.

A new liability law which abrogates the defense plea of contributory negligence in personal injury cases is approved by Governor McGovern, of Wisconsin.

June 29.—Joseph Clarke, a former fire insurance adjuster, and Edward and Paul Covitz, merchants, are convicted in the "arson trust" cases at Chicago. Forty-three other men are under indictment.

June 30.—The Federal Court for the District of Utah approves Attorney-General McReynolds's plan for the dissolution of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific railway merger.

July 1.—The city of Cleveland adopts a home-rule charter which places the control of municipal affairs almost wholly in the hands of the mayor and councilmen, the only elective officers provided for.

A two-cent passenger rate goes into effect on several railroads in Missouri.

How Chesterton Sees It

"When Plain Folk, such as you or I,
See the Sun sinking in the sky,
We think it is the Setting Sun,
But Mr. Gilbert Chesterton
Is not so easily misled.
He calmly stands upon his head,
And upside-down obtains a new
And Chestertonian point of view.
Observing thus, how from his toes
The sun creeps nearer to his nose,
He cries, with wonder and delight,
'How Grand the Sunrise is to-night!'"

—*Oliver Herford, in the American Magazine.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. H. H.," Junction City, Kan.—"Is there any authority for making the first 'i' in 'privily' long?"

There is no authority for the pronunciation of *privily* with long *i* in the first syllable. We should assume that the one case in which you found the word divided pri-vily was a misprint.

"C. C. M.," New Haven, Ind.—"Do the letters 'st,' 'd,' and 'th' have to be followed by a period when used thus: 1st, 2d, 4th? What is this combination, an abbreviation, contraction, or merely a sign?"

In the forms *1st, 2d, 4th,* etc., we have ordinal numerals in which an Arabic figure is substituted for the spelled-out name of the cardinal number from which the ordinal is derived. The letters added to the Arabic numeral form the specific inflection which changes the cardinal to an ordinal numeral. The forms in question, then, are neither abbreviations nor contractions, nor yet mere signs. They are like a humorist's b4 for *before;* only they are not whimsical, as they would be if no one had seen them before, and some one should suddenly use them.

"E. E. D.," Atlantic City, N. J.—"Kindly tell me whether the term, 'using bad language,' is correctly used in reference to the misuse of English, or does it mean 'profane language'? I have always understood 'bad language' to mean profanity, and ungrammatical speech to be termed 'incorrect English.'"

The distinction that you make is a proper one. One who "uses *bad language*" is profane or indecent in speech; one who "uses *bad English*" is incorrect in speech. Whether the term "bad grammar" is admissible is perhaps a disputed question. One often hears or reads the expression, "the grammar of the sentence," in distinction from "the sense of the sentence," meaning the grammatical form or construction in distinction from the idea or content meant to be exprest. Grammar, in this sense, may be good or bad; and such use of the term justifies the expression, "good grammar," "bad grammar."

"S. H. M.," Uniopolis, Ohio.—"(1) To express a desire, which is the correct word to use, 'wish' or 'want'? (2) Which is correct? 'I *should* like to go,' or 'I *would* like to go'? (3) Is the following sentence correct? 'He is going to-morrow.' Should not one say 'He will go to-morrow'?"

(1) The word *want* suggests "need of." To express "desire" alone it would be better to use *wish.* (2) *Should like;* with the first person do not use *will* or *would* unless intending to express the *will, willingness,* or *determination* of the speaker. (3) In English the present tense of a verb is often used when the reference is to a future time. It is correct to say, "He *is going—goes—will go*—to-morrow."

"I. S. K.," Las Animas, Colo.—"Is the following sentence correct? 'I wish I had shoes *like* you have'?"

The sentence you ask about is not correct. The word *like,* as used there, is either an adjective or a preposition. If an adjective, it must be followed by a noun or pronoun in the *dative* case; if a preposition, by a noun or pronoun in the *objective* case. One should say "had shoes like *those* you have." If *like* is considered to be an adjective (this is what it in origin really is), it belongs to or qualifies the noun *shoes;* if a preposition, it governs the pronoun *those* and forms with it an adjective phrase which qualifies *shoes.*

"J. F.," Baltimore, Md.—"Please state whether it is correct to speak of a child as 'he' or as 'it'."

Use *it* unless the sex of the child is known and intentionally indicated. But it is only in the case of very young children that sex is disregarded. In the case of other animals, reference to sex is more often neglected: "This dog knows *its* masters, this cat *its* home." In this sentence, however, one may say either *his* or *her,* in accordance with known fact.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED